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East Europe Report



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2 JULY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JZD CULTURAL, SOCIAL FUND ADJUSTMENTS REVIEWED

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Apr 86 supplement [unpaginated]; 22 Apr 86 supplement [unpaginated]

[15 Apr 86]

[Excerpts] On 1 April 1986 the new decree of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuffs [FMZVz] on the FKSP [funds for cultural and social needs] actually took effect and at the same time the FMZVz decree No 110/1976 of the Sbirka on JZD (unified agricultural cooperatives) funds for cultural and social needs were abolished, in keeping with decree No 160/1979 of the Sbirka. We therefore are coming back to this new decree in two installments to meet the needs of the activists of officials in the agricultural enterprises and in the agencies of the Union of Cooperative Farmers here in our series "Cooperative Talks."

First of all, we would point out just what the basis for the decree was. It was the Measures for the Development of a System of Planned Management of the Agricultural and Foodstuffs Complex for the Eighth 5-Year Plan approved by resolution No 150 of the CSSR government, dated 11 July 1985, but also the comments and suggestions brought up in discussions before the 10th Nationwide JZD Congress and at the Congress itself. Close attention was also given to the proposed updated decree of the finance ministries and the Central Trade Unions Council on the fund for cultural and social needs which likewise came into effect on 1 April of this year.

The goal in working up the decree was, among other things, to ensure the necessary social development and ideological training and cultural upbringing even in the economically weakest unified agricultural cooperations as such a level as to satisfy the basic needs of the cooperative's members. In addition, the decree clarifies some provisions of the decree it replaces which were the subject of frequent criticism on the part of the JZD's (for example, in the field of providing recreation) and further expands the possibilities for using the fund in areas desired by the agricultural populace.

There is a basic change in the way that the fund for cultural and social needs is created. The basic allocation of the fund, which is mandatory and guaranteed, is being increased from the present Kcs 380 to Kcs 750 per person annually. The number of persons counted now newly includes apprentices who have made a training contract with the cooperative and students of the secondary trade training institutions who are training to work at the cooperative,

as well as workers on maternity leave with children up to 2 years of age. On the other hand, the maximum supplementary allocation from profits is being reduced from the existing 10 percent to 8 percent. The decree preserves the possibility of increasing the supplementary allocation by up to the level of 0.4 percent of the annual amount of resources for bonuses from premiums for growth in the marketable agricultural production in comparison with the last period.

In the allocation, pensions for retired members forms an independent portion, both the permanent ones granted in 1976 and the regular ones which are approved on an annual basis at the membership meeting. The cooperative is obliged to pay the granted allowances even if it shows lower profits or losses; in such a case, the cooperative makes up the allowance from the reserve fund.

Considering the fact that the new decree took effect from 1 April, it is possible in accordance with an agreement with the Federal Ministry of Finance to account for creation of the fund in keeping with the new decree for this year from as early as 1 January 1986. Any exceptions or deviation allowed under the abolished decree lose their validity on 1 June 1986.

In addition to clarification of the existing provisions for the use of the fund, there is an expansion in offering allowances in all areas of expenditures. The exception is in providing meals at the plant dining hall, whose financing takes place according to the generally applicable regulations established for the JZDs.

For improved readability, all provisions concerning capital construction, repairs, maintenance, and operations are gathered together in one section. This lays out which expenses the cooperative pays for exclusively from the fund, which it can pay for from the fund, and to which the cooperative can only contribute from the fund. The provisions of the decree which apply in this case are similar to those applicable to a state socialist organization.

In the field of ideological training and cultural upbringing activities, in the past it was most often pointed out that it was not possible to contribute to actions organized by the staff for civic affairs of the national committees. The unified agricultural cooperatives justifiably pointed out the different and much broader opportunities for contacts on the part of other organizations. These comments were worked into the update by stating that the new decree makes it possible to contribute from the fund for the purchase of gifts on the occasion of the birth of children of cooperative members, the wedding of members (in particular, wedding anniversary celebrations), and comradely visits to old cooperative members or those suffering prolonged illness. In addition to contributing to actions arising from the signing of friendship agreements, the decree also modifies contributions toward hosting important foreign delegations. In addition, it has expanded the range of contributions to important state anniversaries (1 May, 9 May, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, etc.) and significant social-political activities organized by the national committees and National Front organizations (for example, the anniversaries of the founding of cities and towns). Offering stipends for studies from the fund has been disallowed since according to the applicable regulations stipends can be paid for from other uses of the profits.

[22 Apr 86]

It is certainly worth noting that in support of housing goals the overall limit for offering a repayable loan from the fund is being increased to 50,000 korunas, while at the same time the opportunities for providing these loans is being expanded. For example, these can be used for floor coverings, electric and gas appliances for the home, to take over the remainder of an unpaid loan from the previous employer, etc. The opportunity for providing financial resources from the fund to replace the members' shares continues to be possible under the condition that the JZD member signs a written contract to work without interruption in the cooperative and to use the stabilization cooperative apartment as a member of the apartment cooperative for a period of 10 years.

For easier reference, the provisions for recreation and excursions were divided into five types of recreation.

For selective recreation within the country and abroad, it is possible to contribute up to the full amount of the price of the ticket, even for selective recreation organized outside the Administrations of Recreational Care of SDR (as published) and the Revolutionary Trade Unions Movement, the Directorate of Military Spa and Recreational Facilities, or the ministries of the interior and production cooperatives and to supplementary recreation organized by the central committee of the Trade Union of Educational and Scientific Employees.

Contributions can also be made to the same extent to recreation organized by the cooperative for deserving JZD members when they first retire.

Because of problems in accounting with the prices for food used in the preparation of meals for domestic recreation, it was established that the participants will pay the costs of meals in full. An exception is made for recreation in the facilities of the JZD itself, where the cooperative can include the cost of meals in the expenses for quarters and personal and material expenses, assuming that meals are included in the price of the stay. For domestic recreation, it will be possible to pay the expenses for transportation by personal vehicle to the recreation spot and back in cases where the cooperative does not organize group transportation. Expenses can be paid up to the amount of the price of transportation by bus or train and this can be done for each participant independently. The cooperative can furthermore pay a cooperative member from the fund for an unused voucher for recreation, excursion, or children's outing in exceptionally serious cases (for example, illness or death).

As opposed to the situation prior to this, it is possible to provide contributions in health care for curative stays even to the children of cooperative members who have health problems which are provided in socialist countries by Balnea or Slovaterm in cooperation with the kraj institutes of national health and this will be to the same extent as for the cooperative members themselves. Just as for recreation and excursions, the cooperative can, in serious cases, pay for unused tickets for curative stays and can likewise contribute to transportation to the place of treatment and back up to the price of transportation by train or bus.

Contributions for physical fitness and sports are expanded in the possibilities of contributing to payment for physical fitness services organized by the cooperative, such as aerobics, swimming, saunas, recreational therapy, etc. In addition, the decree clarifies the providing of contributions to active participants in sporting, physical fitness, and tourist competitions to a similar extent as in state organizations. However, the decree does not allow providing contributions for performance and outstanding sports, which is a matter of the individual and not of the collective.

According to the new decree, in addition to the social assistance in effect until now, interest-free loans up to Kcs 10,000 can be provided from the fund to assist members of the cooperative in overcoming a difficult financial situation.

There is also a new legal modification in providing rewards and gifts. For work anniversaries and significant birthdays and on first retiring, the cooperative is allowed to provide its members also with gifts in the form of money. The limit for the overall annual amount of rewards and gifts per member is increased to 1,500 korunas, with a provision that it can be doubled, that is, to a maximum of Kcs 3,000, in cases where the work anniversary and birthday come at the same time.

In order to strengthen cooperation between the cooperatives and social organizations whose members are also cooperative members, the decree makes it possible to contribute from the fund to expenditures for actions to which the fund is intended to serve. However, it is not possible to provide monetary contributions nor material gifts to these social organizations.

From presenting the basic changes in the use of the resources of the fund for cultural and social needs, it is obvious that the new decree creates a broad area for satisfying the social and cultural needs of the cooperative's members. The decree expands to a considerable degree the authority of the unified agricultural cooperatives in determining fulfillment of the stabilization obligations resulting from the loans and contributions provided for housing purposes and in deciding on the cases of waiving loans for social purposes or for covering the costs of unused tickets for both recreational and curative holidays.

As to where and to what level the resources of the fund will be directed, it depends entirely on the level at which the intra-cooperative principles have been worked out in which the social and cultural commission puts together detailed criteria for provided loans, contributions, assistance, etc. These principles are approved by the JZD membership meeting (or body of delegates) while in specific cases of higher contributions from the fund, the decision is made by the cooperative management.

6285/12859

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2 July 1986

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COMBINE PRODUCTION STATISTICS, IMPORTANCE DISCUSSED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 47, 24 Apr 86 supplement pp 1-11

[Article: "The Combines--Mainstay of the Socialist Planned Economy"]

[Text] According to the SED Central Committee report to the Eleventh SED Party Congress, the economic strategy of the party succeeded in making the intensification of production the crucial foundation for the rise in productivity. As a consequence, the necessary economic growth could be guaranteed permanently and the proven course of the main task--the combination of economic and social policies--could be continued for the welfare of the people.

The combines and their plants are the mainstay of the socialist planned economy of the GDR. They proved to be very successful in industry and construction, transportation and communications systems, as well as in industries under district management, because of the modern form of management of major socialist industries under the conditions of intensification. They are an expression of the growing socialization of production in socialism. There is an organic relationship between production and science based on economic factors and the advantages of socialism, such as planned economic management, social security, advanced education and training and deliberate worker participation, and they are combined with the production process of major industries.

Significant Economic Power

At the present time there are 127 combines in the centrally managed industry of the GDR. In the construction industry there are 21, in transportation and communications there are 4, and in industries under district management there are 94 combines.

The combines represent the most significant economic power of our republic. They are the foundation of the social organization of socialist large-scale production as well as strong political and organizational centers of the working class; they have qualified cadres who offer guarantees that all requirements will be met successfully. Their managers--more than two-thirds of the top management are members of the working class who have risen to the

top--are cadres with solid economic experience and they are encouraging the collectives to put into practice the economic strategy with the goal of achieving high levels of performance standards.

Increased Production and Efficiency

At the present time the cycle of the intensively expanded reproduction in the combines has almost reached a full circle. All the important phases of the reproduction process are managed uniformly. It is a determining factor in achieving efficiency. The combines have research and development capacities as well as productive manufacturing plants. In-house facilities for streamlining production, microelectronics and computer centers, manufacturing and projection departments guarantee the effective use of new scientific-technical discoveries as quickly as possible in the production process. This same goal applies to the production of quality parts received from suppliers. Appropriate foreign-trade companies or firms guarantee the sale under a uniform management. Combines which are involved in industrial production have expanded their own capacities for the production of consumer goods, in accordance with the principle that the steadily improving supply of goods for the population is a matter for the entire economy.

By combining large-scale material and intellectual resources, they are able to organize production efficiently and meet the requirements for the development of productive forces as well as for the improvement of socialist production conditions in a dynamic and flexible manner. The consolidation and arrangement is inseparably connected with the transition to a comprehensive intensification in the economy, which has been achieved through a consistent realization of the economic strategy.

During the Five-Year-Plan period from 1981 to 1985, the national income of the GDR was 1.087 trillion marks, and it increased annually. In 1985, the national income for a six-month period was as high as the total for the year of 1970. More than 90 percent of the increase was due to an increase in worker productivity. During the current five-year period it is supposed to rise to more than 1.3 trillion marks.

Industry is the main producer of the national income. Its share is 64 percent, and it is producing more and more efficiently. Net production in the area of industrial ministries increased 43 percent during the last five-year period, which was considerably faster than the production of goods, which was only 25 percent. Worker productivity increased by 38 percent. For the first time in the 1980s national income rose faster than the consumption of production. The effort was successful to lower the specific consumption of economically important energy carriers, of raw materials and other components. The annual savings per unit of industrial products averaged 5.3 percent. The improvements were based in large part on modern production methods and continuing refinement procedures.

To an ever increasing degree, combines and their plants are meeting the high social responsibility which results from the fact that they are economically responsible for themselves. Another positive factor is the circumstance that they are directly answerable to the ministers. To a large degree they are developing their own initiatives to establish and exceed economic targets. It is evident in the obligations which had been assumed by them in honor of the Eleventh SED Party Congress and the first phase of which had been realized by 31 May 1986.

Science and Production Closely Connected

In every combine, the connection between science and technology and the factors of the intensively expanded reproduction process proved to be the key link for the high degree of economic effectiveness and dynamic growth as well as for social progress. Workers in combines and their plants, highly qualified skilled laborers, research scientists, inventors and technicians demonstrated their creativity and showed their willingness to be actively involved in applying new knowledge and discoveries to the production process. The rate of introduction of new products and procedures into the economy rose to 27.5 percent and by 1990 it is supposed to reach 30 percent. In industry alone, the volume of newly developed products rose from 55 to 98 billion marks between 1981 and 1985, and the volume of products that received the stamp of quality "Q" increased from 47 to 99 billion marks. By 1990 the targets are between 140 and 150 and between 150 and 160 billion marks respectively.

There have been fundamental qualitative changes in the productive profile. They are marked by first-rate growth in those areas and combines where scientific-technical progress is a crucial element. Microelectronics is becoming an increasingly important factor in manufacturing and characterizing the standards of products and procedures. Compared to 1980, the production of active electronic components rose 385 percent; the building of microcomputers increased to 33,505 units compared to 3,095. Last year, 30 percent of the machine tools and processing centers had NC or CNC equipment. At the end of 1985, more than 56,600 industrial robots--most of them had been manufactured on location within the rationalization departments of the combines--contribute substantially to the growth in productivity in all areas of the economy. By 1990, between 75,000 and 80,000 will be added.

Accelerated Application of Key Technologies

Combines are facing the task of improving products and using new parts and technologies as quickly as possible, they must find technical and economic solutions that go beyond what is known in the world. For this purpose it is important to use extensively such key technologies as microelectronics, computer technology, flexible automation, industrial robotics, biotechnology and, above all, the CAD/CAM technology for computer-aided production planning and processes.

The dynamics of our increase in productivity is a result of the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution. Proof of it is the fact that flexible

automated production systems were created in honor of the Eleventh Party Congress which represent the highest accomplishments by international standards. The share of automatically manufactured products is to increase threefold. Manufacturing systems of this kind are the beginning of an efficient organization of labor in the entire plant. The resulting increase in worker productivity in these sections will be five- to sixfold, and a cost reduction of between 15 and 20 percent will be achieved. At the present time, 11,200 computer-aided work stations are in operation in the GDR. By 1990 there are supposed to be between 85,000 and 90,000. The automated technical preparation and control of production is to lead to increases in productivity of up to 500 percent.

The use of CAD/CAM systems in the VEB Combine Transformer Technology "Herbert Warnke" Erfurt, for instance, were responsible for a 50-percent reduction in time necessary to plan and prepare production. The manufacturing process took 40 percent less. The time needed for the development of new products was reduced by between 80 and 90 percent. As a result, delivery terms were down to 14 instead of 19 months. In some instances delivery could be made in as little as 8 months.

During the last few years, favorable conditions could be created for the use of key technologies. In more and more combines, microelectronic centers and CAD/CAM work stations were installed--for instance, in the VEB Machine Tool Combine "Fritz Heckert," the Polygraph Combine "Werner Lamberz" and the Heavy Equipment Construction Combine "Ernst Thaelmann"--to apply as quickly as possible new scientific-technical findings to their own production profile. The research and development potential was expanded further. For this purpose 73,000 college and vocational school cadres were available to centrally managed combines in industry and construction in 1985.

Cooperation With Scientific Establishments

Significant improvements that are the result of the scientific-technical revolution demand basic research which must continue far into the future. In addition, there must be extensive cooperation in research between the combines and the establishments of the Academy of Sciences, universities and colleges, based on economic contracts. In the center is the development of new, highly productive technologies and products, the increase in worker productivity and the lowering of specific material and energy use. To date as many as 180 appropriate contracts have already been concluded.

On the basis of joint research strategies, the VEB Combine Robotron, for instance, made agreements with 25 scientific establishments which deal primarily with the application of CAD/CAM technologies. The VEB Combine Automated Equipment Builders is cooperating with academic institutions, among other things, in the development of such key technologies as microelectronics and robotics as well as in electronic control and computer technologies.

This combination of science and production is a result of creative cooperation between research scientists, technicians and workers, inventors and innovators. It is aimed at joining more and more firmly the advantages of socialism with the demands of the scientific-technical revolution.

Increased In-House Building of Rationalization Equipment

In order to apply new knowledge as quickly as possible, in particular when it comes to the application of modern key technologies, the building of rationalization equipment on location has become a very important material-technical basis for combines. During the last Five-Year-Plan it increased to 273 percent within the area of industrial ministers. Its standards improved significantly. It was accomplished, for instance, by creating groups who were responsible for the application of microelectronics and the preparation of software. In centrally managed combines in this field alone, 90,000 qualified cadres were working in 1985, compared to 48,000 in 1980.

Considerable economic weight is placed on the fact that tailored rationalization equipment which was produced on location helped to modernize existing machines and installations more and more, which resulted in greater efficiency. A procedure that has proven itself is the use of one rationalization measure for the entire manufacturing process, including all departments, because it leads to the biggest increase in productivity and efficiency.

It is in keeping with the nature of socialist rationalization to use science and technology to improve systematically the working conditions of the employees. An important goal, for instance, is the transfer to industrial robots of physically demanding, manual and monotonous tasks. Between 1981 and 1985, a total of 236,000 jobs were either newly created or modified. As a result of the socialist rationalization, 370,000 workers were able to accept new, more meaningful and demanding jobs, above all, in the construction of rationalization equipment, the production of consumer goods or by the more efficient use of time when using highly productive machines and facilities by introducing shift work. As a result, the use of important manufacturing capacities in the processing industry rose from 13.9 hours per calendar day in 1980 to 16.0 hours last year. By 1990 it is supposed to increase to at least 17.5 hours.

Consumer Goods Production of High Quality

The combines have a big responsibility for the production of consumer goods. Finished industrial products for the consumer market manufactured during the last Five-Year-Plan period exceeded the amount produced between 1976 and 1980 by 46 billion marks. Improvements in production in traditional consumer-goods combines can be attributed to measures of reorganization and modernization.

In combines which are primarily producers of capital goods, product lines were developed which will establish profiles, and departments and plants were created for the production of consumer goods. The Eleventh Party Congress

presented them with the challenge of increasing their contribution and manufacturing more high-quality products in larger quantities to meet the demand. The social goal is still the same, an attempt to make consumer goods five percent of the total of all manufactured products.

According to plans, consumer-goods production is to increase to between 130 and 132 percent by 1990. Practical value, technical standards and attractiveness of products are to continue to improve. The share of newly developed consumer goods is to grow to between 145 and 150 percent.

In preparation for the Eleventh SED Party Congress, the results of our economic strategy were thoroughly analyzed. In the process, the experiences of the best combines were particularly valuable.

The new demands of the coming years require that the combines are to be equipped on the broadest basis for the economically efficient development and the application of key technologies. The local production of high-quality components will become a basic requirement for being able to work with a high degree of efficiency and react quickly to changing needs and demands. As a result, the production process will be shaped in such a manner that, as a matter of principle, it will lead from the raw material to the higher steps of refinement. The responsibility of combines for the training of new cadres, particularly as skilled laborers, and for the continuing education of workers is also expanding.

With a view toward the year 2000, the GDR will steadily consolidate the intensively expanding reproduction process and place it on a permanent foundation. "Our people, who are in charge of their plants and institutions, will encourage the flow of scientific discoveries for the benefit of economic power, national wealth and the social progress of our country...", Erich Honecker stated at the Eleventh SED Party Congress. "Every five-year period will demonstrate more and more impressively that only socialism can use the powerful forces of production of our century for the welfare of humankind."

8991/12795
CSO: 2300/367

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF 'DELIKAT' PRODUCT LINE PROPOSED

Leipzig LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE in German Vol 33 No 1 Jan-Feb 1986 pp 10-12

[Excerpt] High-quality foods and the demand for them must not be seen in isolation. The complex nature of the range of foods as a whole must be taken as a point of departure in considering their development. Special attention must be paid to the relationships between the basic selection and high-quality food items and delicacies. The preeminent task is always to provide a stable and continuously available range of products to meet the basic demand. High-quality products must be offered in a balanced ratio and must not result in a drop in the level of the traditional selections. On the contrary, the process of innovation in the supply of foodstuffs must also show up over the long term as a dynamic development of the basic selection. With the increase in demands and the parallel improvement in the range of goods offered, the position of high-quality products necessarily changes. Products which are at present considered to be expensive turn into products in the basic selection when demand assumes a mass character, and supply responds to this change. That is to say, there is constant flux between the high-quality and the basic selection. From this one can conclude:

- Defining them is complicated, and separating them can only be a limited historical phase.
- The development of high-quality products is a continuous task. Only on the basis of this continuity can the development and realization of demands be adequately stimulated.

The pace of the processes of development and change is determined by how intensely scientific progress is utilized in the area of agriculture, foodstuffs and the food industry. The pace will inevitably quicken.

Where to locate high-quality foods items and delicacies in the complex range of foods offered must further be considered from the perspective of supporting the principle of work performance as the decisive system of distribution in a developed socialist society. That means making high-quality products available in all segments of the selection, in order to satisfy differentiated demands and to spread the stimuli for performance among the largest possible segment of the population.

Considering the complex nature of the supply, the 'delikat' trade assumes special importance as a representative of the spectrum of high-quality foods. The good results achieved by workers in agriculture, foodstuffs and the food industry in the development of new products or in continuing products development are reflected impressively in the successful development of its retail trade sales and its range of goods. The 'delikat' trade can no longer be dissociated from the food industry, and constantly expanding circles of the population acknowledge this specific form of the supply of high-quality products. While there was no mention of the 'delikat' trade just 10 years ago, its sales share reached 8 percent in 1985. Each month about 20 M is spent per capita on the purchase of 'delikat' products. These figures not only reveal a qualitative increase in sales, structural changes of great importance emerged at the same time. For example, there was a change in the selection in favor of fresh products; in 1981 their share of the market was 17 percent, last year they passed the one-third mark.

The development of the 'delikat' trade has contributed to a visible increase in the consumption of high-quality products and to a softening in the growth of caloric consumption compared with the second half of the 1970's.

9581

CSO: 2300/316

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TRANSPORT, LOGISTICAL ASPECTS OF WORKER PRODUCTIVITY STUDIED

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 29 No 6, 1985
pp 401-409

[Article by Prof Harry Matthes, Dr of Economics, research group director with the Central Research Institute for Labor and Wages. Original title: "Effective Process Regime by Systematic Determination and Utilization of Productivity Factors"]

[Text] The key position of productivity in society and the economy is familiar. In his report to the 9th session of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker emphasized the fundamental importance of Lenin's observation that higher productivity will be the decisive factor in the ultimate victory of the new social order.¹

Productivity Factors Among the Classical Writers

In theoretical and practical discussions of productivity, attention is focused primarily on the achievement of a higher level of productivity and its increase. The classical writers of Marxism-Leninism concentrated heavily on the factors and ways that effect and accelerate the growth of the productivity of labor. Marx's comments on productivity factors in "Das Kapital" contain the nucleus. Here he mentions:

- the average degree of the workers' skill,
- the stage of development of science and its technological applicability,
- the social combination of the production process,
- the scope and the efficacy of the means of production and natural relationships.

According to Marx, these are the fundamental factors, but not all of them by any means. "The productivity of labor," he writes, "is /determined by manifold circumstances/" [text in slashlines in author's italics], including those just mentioned.²

The works of Marx and Engels do, in fact, contain a large number of references to forces that can increase productivity. As an example, mention can be made of such factors as cooperation and division of labor, concentration, centralization, continuity, regularity, labor intensity, work methods, the organic

coalescence of manager and means of production, quality improvement, reduction of transport, etc.

Lenin concretized and expanded this spectrum. His exposition on socioeconomic and subjective factors should be given special mention, on directing production, for instance, enthusiasm for work, emulation, work discipline, etc. These are fundamentals for the Stakhanovite and activist movements, which are so essential to increasing productivity, and for the innovator movement in all its many forms. He gave a large number of pointers for the expansion of the scientific development of labor in plants and village communities.³

Factor-Based Increase of Productivity in Operational Practice

Using this solid foundation as a starting point, an interdisciplinary, inter-enterprise and interstructural working group in automobile and vehicle manufacture in the GDR has, for about the last 20 years, gradually been carrying out theoretical and practical work on factor-based increase in productivity in more than 20 enterprises and completed it diligently.⁴ The first draft of their findings will be presented in a generalized form in this article.

The initial work was conducted in the VEB Roburwerke Zittau, in the entire manufacturing area 7 (Seifhennersdorf), with seven comprehensive factors, such as technology, transport, and the like. From the start, corresponding improvements in the living and working conditions of the workers were included. In a second stage, 21 productivity factors were developed and used with great success as the first closed system for larger segments of production in motor scooter frame production at the VEB Fahrzeug- und Jagdräfflerwerk (Vehicle and Hunting Rifle Works) Ernst Thaelmann Suhl and in the transmission plant of the VEB Sachsenring Automobilwerke Zwickau. On this basis, the systematic arrangement of factors was constantly expanded. At the same time, the first combinations of factors were put together which were particularly suited to finding a solution to priority tasks, for example, maintaining and improving quality, increasing the continuity of production, improving output in the construction of the tools of rationalization, etc. That raised a number of theoretical and practical questions: in view of the great importance of productivity, it is necessary to arrange the factors, influences and reserves basically according to the principle of completeness. On the other hand, the systematics must be practicable, i.e., they must be capable of being carried out in the time that is realistically available to the enterprises. According to our findings, two methods prove to be the best for organizing material for practical management:

1. The matrix form for arranging productivity factors by the basic elements of the reproduction process, "labor force," "means of work," and "subject of labor," supplemented by "organization of labor" (with management, control, technology, production organization WAO [Wissenschaftliche Arbeitsorganisation (Scientific Labor Organization and so on) and "living and working conditions" in the heading, with the structural units of the enterprise or combine in column 1 (c.f. fig. 1).

Fig 1. Schematic Principle of a Table for the Systematic Use of Factors to Increase Job Productivity (Excerpt)

No	Structural Unit	Labor Force	Means of Work	Subject of Work	Organization of Labor	Working and Living Conditions
1	Enterprise manager Functional organs	Rational structure of manpower long-term design for manpower	Program for advances in R&D/enterprise development	Program for production and sales development	Program for complete intensification of microelectronic	Program for development of working and living conditions
2	Director for technology • investments dept. • major technology • WAO dept. • dept for innovators/ office for innovator movement • design • major engineering • construction of means of rationaliz. • energetics	R&D documents to develop working faculties Minimization of expenditures for labor Minimization of work time in labor plans Work time indices Innovator proposals Minimization of operations scheduled manning w/ labor scheduled expansion of working faculties Use of H/F cadres	R&D design to develop advanced technologies Use of industrial robots Minimization of investment Preparation of modern technologies Work place and process engineering Development of mechanisms Increased rate of replacement Schedule preventive maintenance Storage construction Use of load indicator devices	Program for product development Flexibility of production site On-schedule production flow Development of order charts Conservation of material Reduction of rejects in work material Development of visual pallets Minimization of use of energy	Program for development of manufacturing procedures Preparation of an area unit Improved organization of manufacturing Increased use of the WAO Improved organization at the work place Design of linkages Shift work in maintenance WAO in construction of means of rationalization	Program for development of working and living conditions Construction of social institutions Preservation of technological discipline Ways of making work easier Construction of safety devices Design for ease of handling Maintaining safety Construction work safety instruments Maintaining material tools relations

No	Structural Unit	Labor Force	Means of Work	Subject of Work Organization Working and Living Conditions
3	TKO (Technical Control Organization)	Qualification in TKO	Maintaining Tolerances	Maintaining Test Technology of Running Inspection
4	Director for production • manufacturing preparation • manufacturing control • sector management • foremen	Preparing use of manpower for multi-shift work Revision of manpower indices Productive full employment of labor time Improved manpower structures Specialized qualification	Full employment in highly-productive plants Full employment of machines by work means card Maintaining full shift capacity of means of work Employing floating labor Maintaining technological regime	Implementing program to develop production On-schedule commissioning Optimal main and interim warehousing Brisk product flow Maintaining availability of material Stimulation of quality of work Forms of reward for full employment of machines Stimulation of System of continuity of worker care production
5	Director for economy etc.	Programs to develop the labor force and effective wages		Stimulation of System of continuity of worker care production

Note: The directorates or departments for purchasing and sales, organization and data processing, cadres, vocational training and qualification, technical safety and fire prevention could be included in the structural units. The factors are formulated in slogan form and, in part, refer to measures. Only one factor is given for each structural unit or subunit and represents several factors.

2. A vertical table in the same layout as above, but with a concentration of factors, or with factors for limited priority tasks such as "use of industrial robots" or "better utilization of enterprise working faculties", etc. Vertical tables are intended primarily for qualifying management processes while productivity is being raised and it should be possible to view them "at a glance."

All this preliminary work with respect to more complete cataloging, listing and systematization of factors proved to be extremely valuable, particularly in the preparation, execution and evaluation of complex plans. This is particularly true for investments, reconstruction, the design of process or manufacturing areas, including greater use of the WAO in the case of such large installations.

Factor-Based Job Productivity With A Comprehensive Increase in Output

The way leads to the thorough intensification and comprehensive rationalization of increasingly large areas of production all the way to the complex design of the reproduction processes of entire enterprises and finally of the combines. The initiative started by the Petrochemical Combine Schwedt under the motto "Fewer produce more" represents, in its first and second stages, the final form of the complex rationalization of an entire combine.

The interenterprise working group in automobile and vehicle construction, which was mentioned at the beginning of the article, has been working in recent years on the following major plans and topics:

- process analysis and process design⁵
- application of the Schwedt initiatives in machine construction
- the preparation and execution of comprehensive programs for complex increases in output in enterprises and combines until 1990 and until the year 2000

These plans include many measures for the more widespread use and perfecting of the WAO, particularly to increase its influence on job productivity and efficiency and to increase its process relevance.

/ It is understandable that thorough intensification and comprehensive rationalization of increasingly large productive units, with simultaneous tangible improvements in living and working conditions for the workers, sets many new tasks, particularly in mastering the process for increasing the productivity, efficiency and quality of work./ [Text in slashlines in italics] It starts with the growing number of the factors, influences and reserves for increasing productivity that are included here.

The first concern is to give the enterprises feasible documentation which will enable them to identify and to utilize as many of the factors as possible that effect the development of productivity. Every opportunity to increase productivity that is unknown, overlooked or forgotten ultimately means a loss of productivity! The aforementioned "systematics of productivity factors," for instance, for production process design, and the "vertical tables" accompanying priority tasks in increasing job productivity, for instance, increasing output

in the construction of the means of rationalization, contributes to our ability to applying about 20 to 30 percent more productivity factors than with earlier methods. In addition, this documentation gives the responsible leadership and management cadres greater certainty in this crucial area.

With respect to the "programs for complex increases in output in enterprises and combines" following the path of thorough intensification, comprehensive rationalization and greater utilization of the WAO, the main concern is substantial improvements in quality, simultaneously with a constant increase in size of the units to be managed and an increase in quantity. The multiple characteristics of the factors, the conditions under which they take effect and the relationships between them can be better identified and utilized effectively. In short: Given the complexity in the design of production processes, manufacturing areas, enterprises and ultimately combines, the process of increasing job productivity, efficiency and quality, considered as the possibly most important subprocess, also becomes more complex. Mastering this process will increasingly require creating lead time, with the assistance of the sciences in the area of labor, technology and the economy.

Our experience has shown that there is an urgent need to increase substantially the knowledge that can find immediate application, particularly among the functionaries who direct the economy. This will help to meet the new requirements that will arise in further increasing output. There are three principal tasks:

1. Better identification and utilization of the causative factors of raising job productivity, efficiency and quality,
2. Creating the prerequisites and effective conditions under which productivity factors can develop individually and most efficiently in the system and,
3. Better comprehension and mastery of the differentiation among the processes of increasing productivity, efficiency and quality.

On Differences in The Process of Increasing Job Productivity

A global treatment of questions of increasing productivity and efficiency leads nowhere in the long run. For example, in the comprehensive design of production processes it is extremely important to note which direction for the effects of increasing productivity is needed first. The major issues are:

- increasing production with the same level of manpower or
- maintaining production with reduced level of manpower or
- maintaining production and level of manpower, but increasing the quality of the products,
- maintaining production, level of manpower and quality, but reducing production consumption, or
- any combination of these four trends.

Each of these ways to increase job productivity requires its own specific productivity factors, with the corresponding desired effects and appropriate measures. This demands that we continue to penetrate more deeply into the

real possibilities and peculiarities of these factors. The better they are coordinated with one another and strengthen or supplement each other, the higher will be their cooperative effect.

In the research to determine the specific effect of and the possibility of applying the factors, it emerged, for example, that not all factors are equally suited to the others. There are even cases in which factors work against each other under certain circumstances. For instance, two of the most important main factors in increasing productivity, "qualification" and "division of labor," are in opposition to one another, and this is not without its problems.

Research probing more deeply into the causative factors for increasing job productivity, the way they take effect and the scope of their effect, their specifics, how they can be compiled, etc., is, in our view, one of the pressing tasks in continuing to maintain and accelerate the performance process of the economy and the enterprises. The primary concern, particularly in the complete and comprehensive design of entire production processes, is,

1. to identify all the factors included in the process,
2. to determine to what extent each individual factor is utilized,
3. to reveal and to strengthen the reciprocal effects between the factors,
4. to include additional factors, and thereby to gain additional potential for raising the productivity of labor.

These tasks in comprehensive process design place higher demands on work study and design and on work on indices for employment of manpower and stimulation. They are priorities in the continuing refinement of the WAO.

On Opening Up Additional Reserves of Productivity

Our findings and experiences in theoretical and practical systematic work with the causative factors of increases in job productivity indicate considerable reserves containing numerous productivity factors which are not being employed or employed only inadequately. Reserves of this type, which can be opened up more fully than before, preferably through continuing and deeper analytical procedures in work study, are:

- The broad and multifaceted area of the organization of enterprises, production and manufacturing, particularly its expansion into a closed organizational system which includes the most important forms of organization.

The majority of productivity factors to be opened up here, such as continuity, optimal manning of machines, optimal sequence planning, etc., can be used without great material expenditure.

- Innerenterprise and interenterprise processes of transport, handling and warehousing (YUL), in the complex forms of specific planning, management, control, organization, technology, as well as the instruments of TUL, use of manpower, qualification, stimulation and appropriate forms of emulation.

- Additional areas of assistance, such as the construction of supplementary instruments of production, building machines and the means of rationalization, maintenance and structural units for testing and inspection.

Measured against the main production departments, the level of production is too low in the majority of cases.

- All labor operations, jobs and production processes with a relatively low level of production.

Far too much living work is tied up here. A priority for an additional increase in production is the replacement or restriction of manual activity, primarily in assembly processes. In its place, every appropriate and real factor, such as automated machines, industrial robots, handling equipment, etc., and all forms of mechanization, down to mechanization on a small scale, especially in designing work stations and processes, should be used by the WAO.

- Socioeconomic and subjective factors with socialist attitudes in the work process, eligibility and qualification, stimulation, motivation, creativity, etc.

"The mutually conditioned nature of all forms of social awareness is one of the main factors of social (and economic H.M.) progress." Political awareness occupies a key position in the process of increasing job productivity.⁶

Great reserves for increasing productivity can be opened up through specific factors in complex process design itself. It contains a whole series of effective productivity factors and opportunities for increase which cannot be used by applying spot solutions or through the design of individual work places.

The important ones are:

1. As the result of comprehensive process design, differences in the level of job productivity and capacity at individual work stations in the process are increasingly eliminated, and the level is rising, and thus the productivity of the entire process is being raised.
2. Engineering of the entire process from beginning to end contributes substantially to preventing productivity gains at individual work stations or in individual operations from being lost at other locations.
3. By designing entire processes the structure of the labor force, the means of work and objects of labor can be improved and coordinated more efficiently.
4. Preferably by using the benefits of work sequence study as a subarea of the WAO, the percentage of service, transport, warehousing and inspection work can be changed, and this can contribute to raising productivity at each work station and in the total process. One priority is the elimination of superfluous transport and warehousing in favor of productive and efficient service work.

5. Intensification from start to finish and comprehensive rationalization of entire production processes create much better prerequisites for the utilization of innerenterprise working faculties and subjective factors. With process design, there is a much greater probability of gaining manpower selectively or of saving jobs than with isolated job engineering. Such factors as cooperation, collectivity, responsibility, stimulation, emulation, etc., have a better basis than in the case of spot solutions and solutions by department that were customary before.

Productivity, Efficiency and Total Expenditure of Labor

In our work on the comprehensive design of larger production units, our point of departure was generally increasing the productivity and efficiency of total labor, that is to say, of living and previous labor. These were and are the reasons:

1. In his fundamentally important discussions of the organic composition of labor and the means of production, seen in terms of technology and value, Marx points out that the magnitudes of both change as the productivity of labor increases. The increase in productivity of labor is made up of a decrease in the amount of living work and an increase in that of previous work, but in such a way that the total sum of labor invested in the goods decreases; the living work decreases more as past work decreases.
2. The unity of productivity, efficiency and quality of work required by the SED party leadership demands starting unconditionally with the total expenditure of labor for every product, every component group and every part.
3. What must be avoided is that, as the result of the one-sided consideration of only the consumption of time and manpower or of machinery, plant and materials, effects are achieved in the areas of the categories of living work at the expense of past work, and the opposite. This applies not only to the process being designed, but also to every factor or productivity. Through each factor a greater useful effect on total labor must be achieved than its manufacture, preparation, etc. require in total labor.
4. In practice, expenditures and economies in living labor often cannot be meaningfully separated. As an example, let us take the savings in jobs, which is so important in comprehensive plans for intensification and rationalization. It leads to a significant reduction in total labor expenditure, particularly where productivity is at a high level and in shift work. In machine construction, for instance, there are many jobs with an inventory of fixed assets of from M 200,000 up to M 1 million and more. With a shift operating at full capacity, if one job of this type can be eliminated, three workers can usually be released for other important tasks.

The turn to economizing on total labor expenditures requires an increasingly pronounced shift to productive and efficient engineering of the activity of a worker responsible for an entire process, of a manufacturing area, a plant and ultimately a combine, through the better utilization of the individual worker.

These are directions which can similarly result from the increased involvement of the WAO in a process. They should be watched as they continue to develop.

On Changes in the Long-Term Development of Productivity and Efficiency

According to our findings, two directions in development absolutely require consideration in the long term, that is, until 1990 and possibly until the year 2000, in the factor-based increase of the productivity and efficiency of labor. They are:

- Changes in the organic composition of the basic elements of the reproduction process, i.e. the relative decrease in manpower and the increase in the means of production, require differentiated methods of increasing output. It makes a great difference whether the proportion of living work in a process or an enterprise is still 90 percent, or is only 10 percent, as is already the case in many places in the GDR.
- The rising level of job productivity increasingly requires broad collective work and new, more effective ways to approach it. In our work, for instance, it is becoming increasingly clear that after a particular high level of productivity has been reached, the opportunities for the worker who is responsible for an entire process in an enterprise are no longer sufficient to bring about a continued constant rise in job productivity. This requires the assistance of scientific institutions, it demands a greater exchange of experiences and comparisons of output with other enterprises and combines, that is to say, growing involvement on the part of the total process worker in increasingly large sections.

Among the things this points to is that the process of increasing productivity is actually a total social process, and as such it must receive increasing emphasis.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 9. Tagung der SED" [From the Politburo Report to the 9th SED Congress], report given by E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1984, p 31.
2. See: K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, in: Marx/Engels, "Werke," Vol 23, p 54.
3. See: V. I. Lenin, "Ueber wissenschaftliche Arbeitsorganisation" [On The Scientific Organisation of Labor], Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1971.
4. See H. Matthes, "Einbeziehung der Arbeitswissenschaften in die Gestaltung des oekonomischen Systems in einem Industriebetrieb," SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, 1968, No 7, p 553.
5. H. Klinger and H. Mohaupt, "Zu hoeherer Produktivitaet, Effektivitaet und Qualitaet der Arbeit durch komplexe Prozessgestaltung," SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, 1985, Nos 3, 4.

6. W. Mshveniradse, "Die Kollie des politischen Bewusstseins in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft," PRAVDA, 5 July 1985, German version in PRESSE DER SOWJETUNION, 1985, No 9, p 11.

7. K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, op. cit., p 651.

8. K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 3, in: Marx/Engels, "Werke," Vol 25, p 271.

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CSO: 2300/36

ECONOMY

POLAND

CC ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT HEAD ON REFORM, PARTY PROGRAM

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17-18 May 86 pp 1,3

[Interview with Marek Holdakowski, director of the PZPR CC Economic Department, by Henryk Chadzynski; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] How is the pre-Congress discussion on economic topics proceeding? How were the Congress documents pertaining to these problems received?

[Answer] The pre-Congress discussion is a broad debate on Poland's present and future, on those matters which are most important to the family, the enterprise and the country. These talks are going on constantly in homes, workplaces, and at social gatherings.

Let me remind you that the pre-Congress campaign was begun with the publication of the party's draft program. The political reasons, long-range targets, and concrete strategy for intensive development of the economy, described therein, met with social approval. That which in the jargon of economics we call a socioeconomic "iunctim," i.e., tying improvement in the standard of living to improvement in management efficiency, was also understood. Nevertheless, there were many questions on how, specifically, are we to improve this efficiency. Then came the CC theses for the Tenth Congress. These, after all, are really a concretization of program assumptions pertaining to the present 5-year plan, a proposal for instruments. They answered a number of detailed questions which, quite naturally, cannot be included in a long-range program. A further discussion, regardless of its formal title, revolved around these complementary documents. This is beneficial for the pulse of this discussion, for the effects flowing from it.

[Question] But does one not get the impression that the temperature of this discussion is not in keeping with the tragedy of our situation, and especially our needs? Based on past observations I can cite examples of very sharp disputes about the direction of economic development, the selection of priorities, and methods of operation.

[Answer] Such an assessment may be made if we measure the value of a discussion by its temperature. True, it is not fiery, and only rarely--when it touches on such very troublesome problems as housing--is it impassioned.

Of course, there are also meetings which are conducted very spiritlessly. In general, the discussion is proceeding calmly and for the most part it is relevant and considered. But this does not mean that there are no sharp disputes, arguments, and sometimes even name-calling quarrels. As a rule, methods of restoring money-market balance and the struggle with inflation, arouse controversy. There are also differences in opinions about economic reform and its mechanisms. The opinions break down into two groups: One seeks ways of making better use of existing solutions, the other criticizes the effectiveness of the individual parts of the system. It can be said that we are still learning how to make reform work for us. We must constantly study it, both in the enterprises and in the central government.

[Question] However, not always are the correct conclusions drawn from this study. We sometimes see a return to administrative methods. The attitudes of some enterprises, which do not reveal a tendency to real progress but attempt to obtain better external conditions, reliefs and other preferences, contribute to this.

[Answer] We must see reform as a deep process. Strive not to weaken it by taking away any of its meaning, i.e., to stimulate enterprise, innovation, and human initiative. But for intellectual, social and psychological reasons this is a long-term process. The instruments of reform often function under various unforeseen conditions. If their results turn against the spirit of reform, it would be a mistake to stubbornly stick by them. They must be revised and adapted to the concrete situation.

[Question] We also meet with opinions that despite declarations, the reform process has lost its impetus.

[Answer] Reform has rather deeply penetrated social awareness as another way in which the economy can function. As a change in the rules of play. The party will continue to spread the conviction that reform should be the main tool in improving efficiency and that this is an irreversible process. The party assumed the role of initiator and promoter of this process. I think that the Tenth Congress will put very distinct emphasis on continuing and further strengthening reform, on increasing the effectiveness of its mechanisms in connection with the socioeconomic targets of the 5-year plan.

[Question] What should this pertain to?

[Answer] I will refer to one of the more frequent suggestions made regarding the party's draft program, namely that the role of organizational progress in our development should be enlarged. It would appear from this suggestion, I believe, that the party has a duty to initiate the work of improving the efficiency and updating the functioning of the state and economic administration.

[Question] What does this statement really say?

[Answer] First, that reform of the central authorities should be brought to completion, and second, that organizational structures of the economy should be shaped efficiently.

[Question] The latter has aroused particular controversy lately.

[Answer] Yes. We can actually speak about certain emotional and psychological tensions. They were created by some organizations from the 1970's, which proclaimed lofty slogans and brought damage to the economy. For example, elimination of local industry. This is based on a simple notion that reform is supposed to mean a dispersed, atomized organization of the economy, and that this is the only model, "binding" on all branches. The tensions were reinforced by certain--to put it delicately--indiscretions committed during past attempts to integrate structures. These produced, through a reverse psychological reaction, a sensitivity regarding the defense of the existing system and it organized resistance against any kind of change.

this is far from rationalism. As a matter of fact, it strengthens the schematic, uniformist approach to the organization of the economy, whose nature it is to be diverse according to the character of the its particular branches, i.e., technical and economic features, technological and coproducing ties, role in the international division of labor, etc.

There are, in our economy, branches in which flexibility of operations, competition between enterprises, and the role of the market mechanism, should be increased, but there are also those in which without a common expansion policy, without concentration of funds for costly research, without coordination of investment, progress will not be possible. World experience long ago disproved the illusion that we could get along without such concentration. We, too, should free ourselves of these kinds of illusions. The point is not to lose, along the way, enterprise, self-dependence and self-financing of primary economic organizations. This is possible on one condition: That emotions not govern matters which require calm and rationalism.

[Question] That way, not just in the management structures, can we prevent another expansion of bureaucracy?

[Answer] I believe it would be advisable to make an overview of the organizational structures in the entire state and economic administration, applying known certification methods--first, certification of functions and then jobs. It must be established objectively whether particular organizations or jobs are necessary, whether something can be done differently and more simply. In other words, what, actually, does a particular organization contribute to the functioning of the economy, and what does it do for society.

[Question] How do we explain the certain weakening of discussion on other important subjects, other than the issues of reform, particularly at a time when the country is facing large development challenges? The time has come to make some basic choices, yet one gets the impression that the degree of society's interest does not fully match the importance of these matters. There is a constant lack of awareness of what it is that really determines our future.

[Answer] Let us begin with recalling what it is that, from the economic standpoint, determines the future of our country. Most aptly summarizing the pertinent part of the party program, it is efficiency. The theses name the following as the basic levers of efficiency: technical progress, thrift, economical management of labor resources, restructuring of the economy, and pro-export orientation.

[Question] No one generally questions the importance of these problems.

[Answer] There is social approval of certain general necessities, primary goals and basic solutions. But insofar as formulation of concrete conditions, and particularly instruments, is concerned, the matter becomes more complicated. For example, we all willingly subscribe to the thesis that there should be restructuring. But it would be far better if we could hear in the discussion, particularly from specialists, more concrete proposals on how to accelerate restructuring; for example, how to reduce the economy's demand for certain products whose consumption, from the economic standpoint, is excessive, and whose production efficiency is low. How to effectively institute measures leading to lower demand for certain materials, fuels, and energy. How to practically expand the field of restructuring through a rapid growth of export, so as to in this way obtain money to import that which we should not be producing. If, in the discussion, we do not tell ourselves all of this very clearly and honestly, then we will be left with slogans--sometimes confusing ones.

We must take note, therefore, that in the discussion the direction is toward development and efficiency, but that it is not free of vague catchwords, of ideas detached from the whole economic mechanism, and finally, of the tendency to forget about economic laws, and may I say, social integrity.

[Question] What is the danger in this type of tendency?

[Answer] The economy is a mechanism in which there is a rule: something in exchange for something. Failure to observe this rule has often in the past cost us dearly. So if we do not want to repeat our mistakes we must decisively defend the heart of social and economic mechanisms of development. We must oppose those who believe that they are trying to fulfill the expectations and longings of the people, so much so that they forget to say how this will be accomplished and the costs that this entails. In our history there have been few periods in which a practical education in economics could be obtained. Now we are in such a period. What happened in the economy at the start of the 1980's and then our entry into economic reform creates a good base for such practical education. Therefore, we can and should conduct it intensively.

[Question] The experience of a few years ago and the reform process probably makes this easier?

[Answer] Of course. And despite various grumblings, this process is, as a matter of fact, very advanced. Please note how much the tenor of talks about the economy differs from that of what it was 10 or 15 years ago. Then the central authorities generally talked about the magnificent gains we would

achieve, with much less attention to how this would be done. And then began a idle wait for the promises to be fulfilled. In the enterprises, however, thought was given to how to minimize tasks and obtain, by haggling, the most amount of money to accomplish them.

Today we are living in another world. The central authorities are not throwing promises around. Rather, they are concentrating on showing ways and methods of achieving goals, and on tools "so that it will be better faster." In the enterprises attitudes differ, but the main topics of discussion are: ratio of outlays to results, costs, self-financing, and profitability. These are attitudes shaped more and more by economic constraints, the necessity for efficient management of resources and production factors. This is also evident in the discussion on the Congress theses. What is most characteristic and telling about it? That it is proceeding best in those plants and party organizations which are doing good work. The most creative discussions on economic progress take place where, very simply, it is being made. I think that contrary to critical opinions the recent years have brought large changes in social mentality. They have changed the thinking on what determines progress, on the rules which govern the economy, determine its development and its future.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

POLONIA FIRMS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADOPTS STATUTE ON ELECTIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 86 p 2

[Article by [Ch]: "The Activity of Firms Is Closer to the Nation's Needs: Inter-Polcom Has Changed Its Look But the Problems Remain"]

[Text] (P) (Own service). The 17th Elections Conference of the Inter-Polcom Polish Polonia Chamber of Industry and Commerce concluded on 29 April with the adoption of a new statute and program for the election and activities of its authorities. Representatives of foreign firms as well as more numerous representatives of cooperating firms have, as expected, decided to change the character of the chamber into an obligatory association.

In accordance with its newly-adopted program, Inter-Polcom is required to represent the economic interests of the chamber's members and to provide them assistance in solving many of their problems. According to the adopted program to be used until 1989, support will be given to the initiatives of those firms that act in accordance with the most urgent tasks of the nation and therefore production for the health care service, agriculture, consumers, the utilization of by-products and waste products and the use of new technologies for products that can replace exported goods. It is also expected that more foreign currency will be committed to the purchase of necessary materials, components, machinery and equipment.

The conference participants agreed that foreign firms must consider the needs of the country but they also supported the introduction of regulations that will stimulate the sort of activity that Poland requires. What is needed is healthy calculation and greater profits rather than larger bank savings.

Much was said about charity work including the public campaign to build the Polish Mother's Hospital in Lodz and other such projects.

The conference selected a new board of directors and elected Tadeusz Bialski, director of Pewex, as its new chairman. Inter-Polcom has a program and a new statute. However, since some fundamental questions about the future of Polonia firms were not answered at this conference, it remains to be seen whether they will be addressed at the next conference to be held in Poznan where more representatives of foreign Polonia firms are expected to participate.

ECONOMY

POLAND

WORKER PARTNERSHIPS PRODUCTIVITY HIGH, EASE BOTTLENECKS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 May 86 p 3

[Article by B.P.: "After the Updating of the Regulations"]

[Text] The updating in November of last year of the regulations on factory worker partnerships has led to a considerable increase in interest in this form of added production. This was the conclusion reached by observation and reports from employment bureaus and statistics from the Chief Statistical Office.

In the fourth quarter last year, after the regulations had been changed, such worker partnerships already existed in 846 industrial firms. This number indicates a 100-percent increase over the third quarter and the greatest number of partnerships were found in the electrical machinery industry, the food industry and in light industry.

The actual percentage of production carried by the worker partnerships is not great (0.26 percent) but their level of productivity is very high. It has been estimated that each zloty paid for labor within these partnerships produces 33 zlotys worth of production. Employment bureaus stress that work in these partnerships also produces important immeasurable benefits.

In many plants, the looser regulations have been taken advantage of to create partnerships responsible for machine repair and installation and it is sometimes even the case that a partnership turns out completely new equipment or machines (such as the Transportation Equipment Plant at Warsaw's Okęcie Airport where a group of workers made a new machine for producing air bricks or the automobile factory which makes its own fuel tanks). Partnerships are often involved in the production of spare parts or machine instrumentation and carry out the types of production that cooperating companies do not fulfill. In short, the partnerships are helping to liquidate bottlenecks and improve work efficiency.

The observations of employment bureaus and their figures attest to the fact that regardless of the intentions of the new regulations, the worker partnerships contain few retired workers or women on maternity leave. At the same time, labor exchanges attest that retirees and women in maternity leave would be interested in making extra earnings within these partnerships if their places of employment would show the proper initiative.

An especially keen analysis conducted by the employment bureau in Czeszochowa contained a warning signal worth noting. According to what the bureau learned, it is most often the employees of a single division that organize themselves into a partnership. In connection with this, the analysis states, the fear has emerged that work during normal production hours may sometimes be slowed down to do earn more money from work within the partnerships. It is worth remembering that the decree on ZZA [expansion unknown] states that participation in a partnership requires irreproachable performance of one's duties during normal work hours. It is therefore very important that the administration, worker self-management bodies and social organizations see that this condition is met by partnership workers.

Employment bureaus have also warned about other barriers which, in the opinion of some plant representatives, hinder the formation of such partnerships. Some feel that it is more profitable to work in the "overflow groups" [nadliczbówki]. Can that be because strict accounting procedures are not followed in the partnerships? It has been pointed out that it is sometimes hard for the factories organizing worker partnerships to stay within strict limits, seemingly because of their poor organizational abilities. The employees of construction firms have proposed that there be a change in the regulation which states that the cost of supervising a partnership is to be borne by the company and that the employees supervising these partnerships be subject to the same pay scale and privileges as the members of that partnership.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

NEW WORKING HOURS REGULATIONS DEFENDED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 May 86 p 5

[Text] (C). On 5 May, the Public Arbitration Collegium of the Supreme Court began to review a debate between the Federation of Ship Repair and Construction Trade Unions and the minister of labor, wages and social affairs. This debate concerns the application of the provisions of the Council of Ministers' 19 December 1985 decree on working hours for 1986-1988 and changes to certain regulations on working hours.

The specific point of disagreement is the introduction of 38 extra free days during the next three years to plants with a 42-hour work week and the setting of these dates of these free days for all establishments in Poland. Before this regulation was introduced, it was possible for plants to organize work hours in any way they saw fit. For example, the shipyards represented by the Federation used their right to organize work time to gain 52 free days (by extending the average work day to 8.5 hours) and have almost everyday Saturday off. The Federation wishes to regain this right.

This is a case of great importance as a precedent for two reasons. First of all, it must decide whether collective bargaining applies to this issue and whether the interpretation of legal regulations can generally be subject to such collective bargaining. Second, the merits of the debate are of great interest to unions.

In its ruling on the first problem, the collegium supported the position taken by the trade unions. It acknowledged that the character of the debate extends itself beyond the interests of any single place of work and that the interpretation of regulations can be subject to collective bargaining.

However, since it did acknowledge that collective bargaining was valid in that case, it is first necessary for the two sides to attempt to reach an agreement between themselves according to the formal requirements of the law on trade unions.

The two parties were ordered to do so and if no agreement can be reached, the collegium will meet again in 10 days to review the merits of the opposing arguments.

The positions of both sides were presented by their representatives at the first meeting. The Federation based its arguments on the social and economic interests of its workers and the traditions of many factories that several years ago had already organized work hours to be able to provide four free Saturdays each month. However, in the unionists' opinion, what was more important was to so organize working hours as to make better use of each work day without affecting the factory's production results. The unionists did not question the Council of Ministers' decree but just the interpretation of the labor ministry that makes it impossible to more flexibly manage work time.

Meanwhile, in the ministry's opinion, many companies have abused their freedom to organize work schedules and this made it difficult to manage production and to cooperate with other companies and that made it necessary to set the number and dates of free days for all factories. The government's intention and the interpretation of the decree are therefore synonymous: in order to maintain the proper production rhythm, one Saturday per month must be in all establishments a completely normal working day that cannot be eliminated through overtime work. Without completely changing the substance of the regulation, it cannot be interpreted in any other way.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

NUMBER OF EXPORTING ENTERPRISES DOWN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] (Own information) (C). The growth of export trade was the subject of a meeting between the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Stanislaw Dlugosz, and journalists.

The future of our export trade lies in systematically increasing the percentage of manufactured articles sold abroad. We cannot increase exports by selling an ever-greater amount of raw materials. Unfortunately, many industrial firms limited or even stopped exporting last year. Out of a total of 2366 firms, as many as 1057 (45 percent) have reduced their exports and 284 completely stopped their export trade. The drop in exports among some firms was accompanied by a reverse phenomenon in which 264 other companies last year began to export their products while 19 percent of our exporters had an increase of over 10 percent in foreign trade as compared to 1984. A tendency to increase exports has been observed in 247 industrial firms.

Although there is a large number of exporters, 75 percent of all export trade is conducted by just 300 firms. Examination of causes of this disproportion and eventual modification of export incentives is a task that will be undertaken by the Planning Commission. The domestic market continues to provide much competition to foreign trade. The other cause of the low number of exporters is an excessive number of economic regulations. Most export incentives are weakened by these regulations and one sometimes hears it said that tax deductions do not do enough to counter the risk of export trade.

A growth in exports is necessary to pay off our foreign debts and to provide the capital needed to purchase imports.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE ASSESSES EXPORT PROBLEMS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 May 86 pp 1,2

[Article by T.B.: "40th General Meeting of the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber: What Can Be Done For Export Trade: Positive Assessment of the Activity of the Chamber: Export Production Becoming Harder to Realize"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). On 6 May, the 40th General Meeting of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade [PIHZ] was held in Warsaw.

As the chairman of the chamber, Jan Karski, stressed in his speech, the time elapsed since the last general meeting in 1984 has seen a sharp 20-percent growth in the number of chamber members. At the present time, the chamber has almost 1600 members that participate in foreign trade including 846 large state-owned companies.

One of the fundamental tasks of the PIHZ is to organize dialogue between its member companies and the country's economic authorities on the subject of the problems of economic reform in export production and foreign trade. As the meeting acknowledged, the chamber has performed this task well by functioning as a consultant to government organs. Some suggestions tendered before the forum of the general meeting still await their realization in the form of new regulations. Among these suggestions were proposals to broaden the use of funds accumulated through foreign-currency deductions and to creation an institutions that will keep account of ruble deductions.

The 40th General Meeting was preceded by a reports-and-elections campaign within all 18 of the chamber's divisions. The discussions conducted during this campaign showed that the producers of export goods feel that their work is constantly hindered by serious obstructions. This is especially true in the case of problems such as material supplies and the lack of any accounting for foreign-currency deductions which have in all practice been blocked since the 4th quarter of 1985.

People involved in foreign trade are convinced that, in spite of all present

restrictions and barriers, there is much greater demand for Polish goods and services can be sold in the capitalist countries than our level of export trade there might indicate. This demonstrates the need for action to establish a more pro-export orientation in our economy.

According to R. Karski, there has recently been reached an understanding with the foreign trade minister concerning legal regulation of the chamber's activities and the relevant legislative bill will soon be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

In a series of discussions, representatives of certain production firms pointed out some of the shortcomings in our foreign trade and also touched upon some other current problems.

First Deputy Finance Minister W. Bien considered the producers' postulates and acknowledged that in spite of some reduction of system deductions, export production still remains more profitable than production for the domestic market. There has been a drop in profits in the branches of industry that are feeling the effects of the relationship between the amount of deductions and production efficiency which was, in the opinion of the finance minister, a necessary measure. W. Bien promised to take strong action to restore the normal functioning of accounting for foreign-currency deductions in the second half of this year.

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade R. Strzelecki, speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, pointed out the negative effects that the deteriorating quality of our export production has had on our foreign-currency earnings. He stated that many firms fail to fully exploit their potential for export trade as demonstrated by the fact that out of the total of 14,000 firms involved in production work, only 3200 of them are producing export goods. Furthermore, some of these export producers have recently stopped producing goods for foreign markets. Minister Strzelecki stated that the Foreign Trade Ministry would closely analyze the existing situation and take the proper steps to improve the functioning of our economic and financial instruments.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY RESULTS IN FIRST QUARTER

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 May 86 p 5

[Article by [mach]: "Before Steelworker's Day: Ferrous Metallurgy Is Exceeding Its Plan"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). Last year was one of the worst in the entire postwar history of Polish metallurgy. The supply of ingots, blanks and semifinished products was so low that it could not keep up with the work of rolling mills. There was a shortage of more than 1600 workers in the key divisions of the metallurgical works. Energy restrictions in the first quarter of last year and above all a natural gas shortage imposed drastic limits on production. In relation to the plan, there was a shortage of 115,000 tons of coke, 373,000 tons of rolled metal and 23,000 tons of cold-rolled sheet metal.

In spite of the irregular supply of scrap metal in the first quarter of last year, production results in the ferrous metallurgy industry were felt to be very good. The advances made in iron and steel metallurgy are really better than they would seem as time passes. Over a period of four months last year, there were produced 63,000 more tons of coke than called for in the yearly economic plan. At the same time, there was also produced an extra 80,000 tons of pig iron, 120,000 tons of steel and 27,000 tons of rolled stock. In a meeting with journalists, Vice-Minister of Metallurgy and Machinery Andrzej Ruszkarski took the occasion of the coming Steelworker's Day to state that these results bode very well for the entire economy.

The current year is the second in the modernization of the Polish metallurgical industry decreed by a Council of Minister's resolution in May 1984. The country's economic situation makes it necessary to minimize the investment program during the current 5-year period and this delays the retirement of obsolete and decapitalized pig-iron divisions in the old metallurgical plants of Silesia. Most of the investments in the coming years will be made at the Katowice Steel Works. This year and most probably in the third quarter, there will be started up still a third large furnace at this plant. Technical and organizational work is continuing to prepare

construction of two steel continuous foundry lines and to build a converter. This along with investments at the Lenin Steel Works in Nowa Huta has led to a much greater assortment of steels and steel products but has also made our national steel industry much less energy-intensive.

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POLAND

MINING, ENERGY PRODUCTION RESULTS IN FIRST QUARTER

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 May 86 p 5

[Text] According to the minister of mining and energy, our pit coal mines are, in spite of personnel problems and supply shortages, operating and producing coal according to their planned schedules.

Since the start of this year, our miners have turned out a total of about 63.7 million tons of pit coal and reached an output of 16.4 million tons in April. Since the beginning of the year, 7.4 million tons of pit coal and 6,450,000 tons of crude coal have been sent directly into retail sales. In contrast to last year, the public coal supply has been increased by about 800,000 tons. Since January, we have sold 10,350,000 tons of coal abroad and about 7 million tons of this were sent to countries of the second-payments area.

The miners in open brown coal mines have had a good year. Since January, they have turned out 22.5 million tons of this fuel which is already 2.2 million tons higher than last year's production. In April, more than 5 million tons of brown coal were produced and this exceeds last April's figure by 608,000 tons. It must be added that this is becoming an increasingly important fuel on our market. In the first four months of this year, 411,000 tons of this fuel were sent to retail dumps and in the same period of last year, only 125,000 tons were turned over.

Since the beginning of the year, the energy industry has produced 50.5 billion kilowatt/hours of electrical power which is 2.7 percent more than the same period of last year. In April, 11.3 billion kilowatt/hours of electrical power were generated and this is a 3.1-percent increase over last April's figure.

As the winter conditions have begun to soften somewhat, the power industry is carrying out a great deal of repair work and is doing so at a faster pace than last year.

In the first four months of this year, the commercial and public supply of natural gas has increased over that of last year by about 300 million cubic meters and has now reached a total of 5.6 billion cubic meters. There were no restrictions at all on natural gas supplies in April.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BANK PLANNED--The Council of Banks has decided to create a new bank which will have the task of supporting manufacturing and commercial enterprises that help to increase exports. This is not a panacea for all export illnesses but it most certainly is a most needed and beneficial step. This bank will concentrate on providing both zloty and dollar credit for investments aimed at increasing exports. This institution with the proposed name of Export Development Bank will not take away any of the rights that other banks have to conduct this sort of activity but its creation should initiate changes in the organizational structure of the banking system and adapt it to the principles of economic reform. These are the conclusions that were drawn at a party and economic conference in Poznan dedicated to the functioning of reform. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 2] 12261

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

VEGETABLE, FRUIT PRODUCTION PLAN FOR 1986-1990 OUTLINED

Bucharest HORTICULTURA in Romanian No 1 Jan 86 pp 3-9

[Article by Dr I. Ceausescu, first vice president, minister secretary of state, State Planning Committee: "Trends in Development of Horticulture under the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] In establishing the directions of Romanian economic and social development from 1986 to 1990, the report presented by the party secretary general at the 13th Party Congress points out that in agriculture "the fundamental objective will be represented by accomplishment of a new agrarian revolution. This presupposes wholesale transformation of the mode of work, life, and thought of our peasants in cooperatives and achievement of agricultural production fully meeting the consumption needs of the entire people and other needs for development of the national economy."

The concept of a new agrarian revolution is a component of the work of creating a comprehensively developed socialist society. It necessitates complex and profound changes in the area of production forces and in that of production relationships, the organization and management of agriculture, and the thinking and manner of action of the workers in this sector, in order to accomplish substantial growth of crop and livestock production, general improvement in the material well-being and cultural development of rural localities, and reduction of differences between working and living conditions in agriculture, in the countryside, and those in industry, in an urban environment.

As is stated in the Directives of the PCR [Romanian Communist Party] 13th Congress, the new agrarian revolution will be brought about under the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan chiefly through realization of the following trends and tasks. "Stress will be laid on projects to improve the soil and increase the fertility of land, by implementing a vast program of irrigation, application of chemicals, and complete mechanization of agricultural operations, so as to create all the conditions needed for obtaining dependably high and stable outputs adequately meeting the requirements of the national economy for agricultural raw materials, satisfying the scientifically substantiated consumption needs of the population, and creating surpluses for international trade."

Horticulture, which in recent years has made considerable progress, must also make a significant contribution to attainment of these objectives.

On the basis of the crop structure and average outputs planned for 1990, it is estimated that the total outputs shown in the following table will be obtained.

Table 1. Total Output of Main Horticultural Products Planned for 1990

Crop	1990 levels, thousands of tons	1986-1990 average as percent of 1981-1985
Autumn potatoes	7,500-7,800	130-135
Fruit	9,000-10,00	151-161
Grapes	2,400-2,500	117-118

More resolute use of all organizational, technical, and economic resources available to the horticultural sector is required in order to reach the production levels specified in the Directives. For this purpose, each district has the task of drawing up a program for development of horticultural production in 1986 and over the 1987-1990 period. The program is to reflect production zoning, the amounts of horticultural products needed for local consumption and for industry in the district, and the surpluses to be created for export.

In addition to specialists of the Horticultural Trust, the responsible personnel of the appropriate research institutes and stations will participate in preparation of the program for development of horticulture in the district, under the direct supervision of the district or of the General Agricultural Administration.

In the area of vegetable raising, which is a major sector of horticultural production, there is a need for continuing the campaign to concentrate production in basins having the optimum conditions for these crops. The location system must be revised, in the direction of consolidating the plots intended for these crops (regardless of ownership by state agricultural enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, or other entities) into areas in which irrigation of all plots is ensured and in which conditions can be created for marketing the output according to its destination and for reducing shipping distances from producer to customer.

Along with establishment of the new areas for horticultural crops (vegetables, potatoes, food legumes, seeds, strawberries, etc), there is need for definition of the boundaries of the areas involved and establishment of the crop rotation to be applied in each area (vegetables rotating with vegetables, vegetables with food legumes, vegetables with other horticultural crops or with cereal grains, or other combinations), in harmony with the climatic conditions of each zone.

Specialization by component units will be determined as a function of the location of each area, in keeping with the purpose of the output (raw material for factories, supply of cities and worker centers, or export).

Intensification of production necessitates the organization of vegetable growing on small plots, with the configuration of the ground and the irrigation network taken into account.

Vegetable production will be organized in each district so as to ensure complete satisfaction at the local level both of the fresh produce consumption requirements of the population and the raw material needs of industrial units in the district. In zones in which conditions favor vegetable growing, the planned amounts will be produced in the varieties established for the central national reserve.

Another factor which must be modified to permit achievement of the output planned for 1986 and during the five-year period now in progress is application of modern growing technologies coordinated with the microclimatic conditions, the physical-chemical characteristics, and the potential of each plot of land.

In the sector of vegetable seed production the goal will be to obtain planting stock from varieties and hybrids possessing superior biological properties. The program for improving and creating new varieties will be conducted primarily at vegetable growing research and production stations. New varieties will be introduced into the reproduction network only after official approval has been given. Research sections may also be organized in production units having suitable conditions and competent technical personnel.

Planting stock will be reproduced primarily in state units having experience and a background in this area. Reproduction of such stock in the cooperative sector will not be organized until all resources have been exhausted in the state sector. In order for the state units to be able to cope with these tasks, production must be integrated with marketing in the activities of the district seed production complexes. Special farms will be organized for this purpose at each complex to specialize in the production of vegetable growing seeds and planting stock. The areas required will be assigned to them, and the extent of these areas will be determined, as promptly as possible. The areas intended for production and reproduction of seeds and planting stock will be situated on land developed for irrigation and having a dependable source of water and deep soil of high natural fertility. Only varieties and hybrids possessing superior biological properties will be accepted for reproduction.

Development of tomato hybrids and reproduction of seeds of small grain size will be carried out primarily in state units.

Requirements for seeds of large grain size (garden beans and peas, along with chives and garlic) will be satisfied within each district on special farms, in both the state and the cooperative sector. There will no longer be movement of seeds and planting stock of these species between districts.

To increase the share of the value of seeds in terms of percentage in exports of horticultural products to the target level set in the state plan, special units will be organized for production of seeds for export. Such units will guarantee production of output meeting the standards set by foreign trading partners.

There is need for intensification of the campaign for registration of Romanian varieties and hybrids, by means of a broad campaign for testing and publicizing them in importing countries and by signing bilateral cooperation

agreements with companies in these countries having a high research and commercial potential.

The Seed Enterprise will take steps to provide the equipment and material resources needed by each district seed complex, so as to ensure efficient production, conditioning, and marketing of seeds.

In the case of greenhouses, the plan targets for 1986 (physical production, exports, variety structure, economic and financial indicators) will be set for each production unit as a function of the consumption standards established.

To maintain all facilities in operating condition, steps will be taken to consolidate the greenhouses for use in rotation as cold greenhouses.

Modernization of the reproduction greenhouses will continue in each production unit to ensure the optimum temperature by improving the heat distribution system, inspecting the structural sealing system, etc.

In cooperation with agencies of the Ministry of Geology an analysis will be made of the possibility of heating of greenhouses efficiently by means of geothermal water, for facilities in operation, along with transition to this form of heating for new greenhouse areas. Action will also continue to be taken to identify new locations for building of new greenhouses where thermal energy can be supplied economically.

Efforts will be made to ensure the earliest possible production of seedlings of high quality for greenhouses, at low cost and with high economic efficiency.

To achieve intensive use of heated space in greenhouses, an effort will be made to have the entire area planted with early and associated crops, by using the species which sell best as exports (turnips, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, etc).

To increase efficiency in export, measures will be taken to diversify the assortment by introducing the cultivation of melons, eggplant, cauliflower, paprika, endives, mushrooms, stalk celery, etc.

The basic crops will be planted as a function of the possibility of ensuring the necessary temperatures. Overloading the centrals over the period from December to February will be avoided to the greatest extent possible.

To modernize cultivation technology, the system of growing on artificial substrates (slag cotton, hydroponic cultivation) will be extended, as will also new irrigation and fertilization methods (perforated foil ramps, drip irrigation).

The profitability of greenhouse units will also be increased through organization of local production of the entire amount of seeds and flower-bearing planting stock for forced crops (greenhouses, solarium greenhouses, solariums) for part of the field crops and for export.

The efficiency of greenhouses units will be increased also through cultivation of all land and areas present in the units and by increasing the arable

land area, so that by 1987 at the latest every unit will cultivate 200 to 300 hectares of cut flowers, vegetable seed plants, medicinal plants, ornamental shrubs, etc.

Utilization of the entire area of solariums at the designed capacity requires the earliest possible inventory of all areas and drawing up of modernization, repair, and consolidation programs, so that such areas will be used to full capacity.

Depending on local needs, measures will be taken to have every unit build solarium greenhouses covered with glass. They are to be built on a consolidated basis so as to ensure suitable efficiency and are to be incorporated into a specific organizational structure (farm), in accordance with the standards in effect.

To achieve the planned output while ensuring high economic efficiency (through early appearance of output), the tomato crop will be planted on a short-cycle basis over at least 80 percent of the socialist sector area.

The output of cultivated mushrooms will be increased both through development of material resources and through establishment of continuously operating industrial mushroom nurseries, and also by organizing areas for seasonal production.

Potato growing will be organized on the basis of microzoning operations, as a function of ecological favorability, in all districts and units with suitable conditions, but will be organized in the steppe and forest steppe zone only on land with definite irrigation resources and in the vicinity of vegetable and food legume crops. Action must be taken to concentrate the potato growing areas in a smaller number of units, so that, starting in 1986, the average area per unit at the district level will be more than 150 hectares. This will ensure stability of potato growing in the crop rotation of units and the organization of farms.

The agricultural units and the farms organized within their framework may specialize if potatoes represent the majority crop.

In the case of seed potatoes, units in isolated zones will continue to be consolidated through provision of material resources and technical assistance in identification and certification of stock, with domestically grown varieties more vigorously promoted.

To ensure timely provision of specific material resources, it is necessary to determine and bring about out suitable organization of units and farms producing potatoes for export.

Raw materials for starch, alcohol, and potato flake plants, and for dehydration processes, will be provided in specialized units and farms.

The entire area set aside for growing early potatoes will be planted with germinating tubers and will be situated exclusively on irrigated land.

Scientific research will contribute to ensuring the planned potato outputs by developing improved technologies, as a function of the purpose of a

particular crop and the ecological conditions, and an effort will be made to conserve fuel and assure rational use of fertilizers through elaboration of mathematical models at the individual field level for the purpose of optimizing fertilizer application, irrigation, and disease and pest control.

To make better use of potatoes falling out during sorting, alcohol production plants will be built at seed and food potato warehouses. The total capacity of such plants is scheduled to reach about 100,000 hectoliters of alcohol per year by 1990.

The action taken in the area of viticulture will be aimed at continued concentration and specialization of production in dedicated areas, creation of the organizational framework ensuring elevation of the technical level of operation and achievement of higher output, completion of the campaign for consolidating and systematically cultivating vines situated in grain crop areas, and development of new directions of production.

Within the context of the campaign for concentration and specialization of production in dedicated basins, new vineyards are to be established in specified viticultural areas situated in hilly regions favorable for viticulture, in natural geographic units in drainage basins in which water management projects have been carried out, regardless of the ownership of the land. Similarly, steps will be taken to make certain that both soil erosion projects and field engineering and planting projects will be carried out under the guidance of a state unit which is a major producer in the basin, so that maintenance of the vineyards before production begins and subsequent operation will be conducted in an appropriate organizational form.

New vineyards will be established primarily in existing viticultural areas, on land made available as a result of clearing of stands whose useful life has ended, and on land in other use categories forming enclaves in the viticultural area concerned.

As part of the campaign to restore and develop grape and fruit growing resources, steps will be taken in each district to keep such resources at the level of the area specified in the plan or with modifications between districts as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, in order to maintain balance among the farm land use categories.

As regards the production structure, in the establishment of new vineyards priority will be assigned to table grape varieties and ones used in production of wine for current consumption, while in areas with favorable conditions vineyards with varieties suitable for raisin production will be expanded.

To intensify the process of integrating research with production, steps will be taken to increase the areas planted with grapevines at viticultural and vinicultural research and production stations, so as to make these stations strong production units able to conduct research and production under the best possible conditions and to cover all the soil and climate microzones in the areas within their zone of influence.

To strengthen this sector, the state and cooperative viticultural associations will be expanded through assignment of new areas to be planted and by

conversion of the current intercooperative associations into state and co-operative economic associations. It is also necessary for all viticultural plantations in state and cooperative units to be organized in special farm units managed by highly skilled specialists.

To ensure intensive operation, it is necessary to complete the campaigns for modernizing and consolidating existing vineyards by carrying out erosion control projects, field engineering, and road building and by providing water supply and other utilities necessary for efficient conduct of production.

In accordance with the instructions of the higher party and state leadership and the national program for land improvement and uniform management of land resources, it is necessary to complete as promptly as possible the campaign for systematic arrangement of isolated vineyards situated in the plains region that are being used by members of cooperatives.

To ensure production of viticultural planting stock, steps will be taken to repropportion nursery areas (parent plant stands, graft tendril stands, and vine nurseries) and forcing facilities in every district and viticultural basin, so that the stock will be produced in each district and the production will be coordinated with district needs. It is necessary to increase participation by the state in this process, and especially by the viticultural and vinicultural research and production stations, by providing the stations with land adapted to this purpose.

In the fruit growing sector the action in prospect under the new five-year plan is aimed at concentration and specialization of production in dedicated basins, improvement in the species structure, and creation of an organizational framework which will lead to increase in the production potential and consolidation of isolated orchards and of areas that do not ensure suitable efficiency.

Attainment of these objectives will be given concrete expression in establishment of new stands only in hill areas favorable for fruit growing, in natural geographic units, and in drainage basins in which water management projects have been carried out, all this being done on a consolidated basis and independently of the category of ownership of the land.

As in the case of viticulture, soil erosion control projects and projects associated with field engineering and planting will be carried out under the supervision of a major state unit in the basin, with maintenance until bearing of fruit begins and operation conducted in the context of the appropriate organizational structure.

Fruit tree stands held by socialist units in small areas outside fruit growing regions will be cleared as the useful life of the stands ends, and after matching areas have been planted in dedicated fruit growing basins in the hill region.

When new stands are established, an effort will be made to increase the proportion of stone fruits of which there is currently a shortage (cherry, apricot, peach, plum, nut-bearing species, etc), in accordance with the ratio specified in the program for development of fruit growing. The species and varieties must be zoned within each district.

Integration of research with production will continue to be intensified through increase in the area planted with fruit trees at the fruit growing research and production stations at which the planted area is smaller than 1,000 hectares, so that these stations will become strong production units and will be able to operate under all the microzonal conditions in the areas within their sphere of influence.

Particular attention must be paid to full and timely completion of the programs for extension of crops of fruit-bearing shrubs and strawberry plants. An effort will be made to have all stands in state and cooperative agricultural units organized on special farms and managed by specialists.

As regards the production of planting stock for fruit growing, fruit-bearing shrubs, and strawberry plants, steps will be taken to repropportion the nursery areas (in keeping with the rate of planting, filling of gaps, the needs of private farms, and export requirements) so that planting stock requirements will be met by each fruit growing station for the district or districts within its zone of influence.

In the spirit of the documents of the 13th Party Congress, firm action must be taken to carry out the incentive programs for increasing horticultural production and consistently meeting the needs of the new agrarian revolution. This is to be given concrete expression in achievement of higher and more efficient production, in growth of the contribution made by agriculture to the general progress of the country, to elevation of the standard of living of the entire country.

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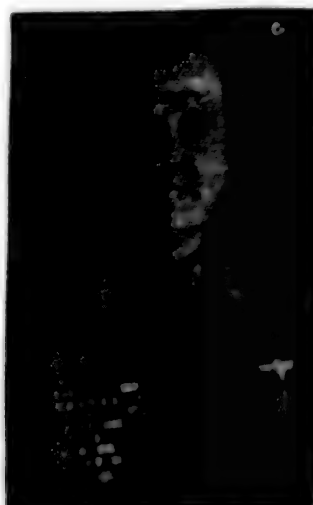
MILITARY

BULGARIA

SOVIET GENERAL OUTLINES SIGNIFICANCE OF SPACE RESEARCH

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Apr 86 p 2

[Interview conducted by Aleksandur Cherepanov with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General Aviation Vladimir Shatalov, head of Soviet cosmonaut training, special for NARODNA ARMIYA: "To Work in Peaceful Orbit"]



[Text] Twenty-five space years.... We have still not fully realized the greatness of accomplishments during that period, for great things become visible only from a distance. However, everyone of us clearly would like to know what it is that makes people to spare no expenses for space research, to aspire to reach the depths of the harsh ocean of stars and planets, unsuitable for life, and expose himself to risk. What "gifts" will cosmonautics present to us tomorrow and what shall we accomplish on our way to the universe?

We asked these questions of Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Lieut Gen Aviation Vladimir Shatalov, in charge of training Soviet cosmonauts, who flew aboard the Soyuz-4 space ship in January 1969, the Soyuz-8 ship in October 1969 and the Soyuz-10 in April 1971.

[Question] Thus, within the memory of a single generation space technology has made an unparalleled historical leap: from small test rockets to modern

systems which can carry multiple-ton scientific stations. The people have become so used to extraterrestrial flights that such flights are no longer sensational today....

[Answer] Nevertheless, some people continue to ask why are we doing all this? It is true that the question is not asked so frequently as during the first years and is phrased somewhat differently: "Are there no more urgent and pressing problems at home, on earth?" The meaning, however, is the same. The typical argument of those who oppose the active storming of the universe is the still high cost of space experimentation. Thus, for example, American statistics show that the cost per minute of orbiting of John Glenn, the first U.S. astronaut was in excess of \$1.5 million. Each second (!) that the crew of Apollo-12 spent on the moon cost \$30,000.... Taking a payload into space with the Shuttle is not much cheaper—\$5,000 per pound....

Naturally, nor are the flights of the Soviet Soyuz, Salyut and other space devices inexpensive. Nevertheless, the skeptics do not have the last word. In particular, orbital research currently conducted on a broad basis by the Soviet Union, is an indicator of the level reached by the country and its possibility of resolving exceptionally important problems in virtually all economic sectors. Such problems are being successfully and very profitably resolved by cosmonautics.

Let us consider agriculture. Economists have estimated that the use of information acquired through space photography alone provides that sector with annual economic benefits of some 50 million rubles. One can clearly see from near-space orbit areas in farm crops hit by diseases or pests; visual observations determine the degree of salinization of soils in various areas and the type of cultivation of fields and pastures.

The USSR is currently engaged in the development of an original electromagnetic interpretative dictionary for reading space information. It will be used by thousands of specialists and dozens of organizations which will obtain agricultural reports directly from orbital flights without labor-intensive research on the ground.

This is a brief example of the use of space-originating information in a single national economic sector. However, it is typical of the entire Soviet economy.

[Question] "Man or automatic machine?" Until yesterday no simple answer could be given to this question. Some claim that man will be an "unnecessary luxury" in a distant galactic flight, for in a number of cases automatic systems are more efficient and more reliable. Conversely others are voting with both hands for man. Personally, what do you think?

[Answer] I think that both are right but that there is no need to continue with this discussion. No one can find arguments to refute the exceptional importance of unmanned satellites and unmanned interplanetary stations. They have been and will remain an important element in the study of the universe, as confirmed by our Kosmos, Elektron, Vega, Venera and Mars, and the American Surveyor, Mariner, Viking, Pioneer and Voyager....

The Mir Soviet orbital station, which was launched on 20 February last, is a new development in space technology. It has maximally automated control processes and the equipment and scientific apparatus mounted on board are based on modern computers.

However perfect modern technology may be, in the past quarter of a century of space flights there have frequently been problems which man alone could solve. How great was the courage and skill displayed by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh in restoring normal operations aboard the Salyut-7 station! Radio communications from the station were interrupted as a result of a breakdown in one of the blocks of the radio system. The power supply and, consequently, life support systems broke down. No one knew whether the crew would remain on board because of the fire which could break out as a result of the malfunctions....

The Americans as well have had a number of difficulties. Suffice it to mention the fact alone that about 100 breakdowns in Mercury flights have been repaired; 19 malfunctions in the work of Gemini-5 systems were recorded and the Apollo-10 and Apollo-13 flights were completed successfully only thanks to the interference of the astronauts in the work of the automatic equipment....

As you can see, one can rely on the equipment up to a point. Specialists have estimated that the margin of safety of an unmanned planetary flight is 22 percent, compared to 70 percent in a manned flight; if the cosmonaut has the possibility of dismantling equipment, the safety factor rises to 93 percent. Such data may be arguable but the very fact that the safe operations of a space object is significantly higher if there is a person aboard is unquestionable. The conquest of space today is taking place precisely through the man-machine combination.

[Question] However, the satisfaction of constantly duplicating accomplishments in this process is quite costly. Therefore, more than anywhere else international cooperation in this area is important....

[Answer] The peaceful international "conquest of space," which was initiated in 1967 with the Interkosmos program remains equally necessary today. It is less a matter of prestige for the participating countries "to have their own cosmonaut" than it is to participate in the development of their own space research program and in the creation of a number of instruments and equipment for this purpose.

In addition to the socialist countries, such interest has been actively shown by France, India, Syria and other developing and capitalist countries. The cosmonauts from the first two countries have already participated with us in joint space expeditions. Currently two Syrian cosmonauts--Muhammed Faris and Munir Habib--are in training at Star City near Moscow. French scientists have expressed the desire to participate in a lengthy flight aboard a Soviet orbital station. I think that other requests will be received as well....

Let me say that we regret the virtually severed interaction between the USSR and the United States in the peaceful conquest of space, for familiar reasons. Yet we have the good example of 1975, when the joint flight based on

the Soyuz-Apollo program took place. Today as well each of the two countries has achievements which could be successfully combined for the benefit of both. It would be tempting, for example, to make use of the American Space Shuttle combined with the Soviet Salyut.

This is merely one of the examples of possible cooperation. Joint projects involving the participation of the USSR, the United States and other countries and international organizations, could be extended as far as Mars....

[Question] This is for the future. What could be expected of today's orbital experiments?

[Answer] The initial experiments conducted in October 1969 by Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov with the Soyuz-6 indicated that a variety of technological operations can be carried out in space. Since then such work has been steadily and systematically broadened. Aboard the Salyut-6 they were being carried out not only on the basis of the Soviet national program (more than 100 experiments) but of a number of international programs as well.

The practical benefits they have yielded are already clear. Thus, for example, after the flight of the Salyut-6, some item prototypes were used in the development of new optical and computer systems. The "seven" offered the opportunity of obtaining extrapure substances and new medicinal preparations manufactured in space. The cosmonauts discovered that the process of protein purification in absolute vacuum is much more effective than on earth. Their studies also opened the way to possible dumping outside the limits of our planet of harmful industrial and radioactive objects.

Many space medicine apparatus tested aboard the Salyut ships are used successfully today in hospitals. For example, the oxymeter, which is an instrument used in measuring changes in oxygen supply to tissues, is used in the Soviet Union in the treatment of stomach ulcers and ischemic heart disease and of paradontoses....

Time rushes on. It is bringing us with increasing frequency reports on new technological experiments in orbit. As we may see, we can already perceive behind them the outlines of future production in space. Let us recall that recently the expression "let's go to work in space" became popular among cosmonauts. Technologists as well are adopting this term as part of their vocabulary. The outlines of future orbital complexes are appearing on drafting boards. Economists are already computing production programs for space industry during the 21st Century. Yet only 25 years have passed since the first flight of man in space!....

5003

CS0: 2200/113

MILITARY

BULGARIA

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION TO MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SCHOOL

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Announcement on student enrollment at the General Blagoy Ivanov VNVSU Secondary Sergeant Military-Construction School for the 1986-1987 School Year]

[Text] The General Blagoy Ivanov VNVSU Secondary Sergeant Military-Construction School in Sofia will accept young people, Bulgarian citizens, loyal to the people's regime and our socialist homeland.

The school trains sergeant cadres for the construction troops.

The duration of the training is 2 years.

Successful graduates will have their regular military service recognized and will have the civilian equivalent of "construction technician."

The applicants must meet the following requirements:

To have completed the 11th grade with model behavior;

Be Komsomol members;

Be physically healthy;

Love military service;

Be unmarried;

Have a clean police record and not be currently under investigation;

To have been vouchsafed by the unit commander (for conscripts);

To be no older than 22 on 15 September 1986.

All applicants must submit the following documents through the chief of the military administration where they are registered to the General Blagoy Ivanov VNVSU chief;

Petition to the General Blagoy Ivanov VNVSU chief;

Curriculum vitae;

Diploma for completed secondary education or officially certified transcript;

Birth certificate;

Character reference issued by the people's council;

Police record;

Educational characteristics;

Declaration according to which they undertake to serve 10 years in the construction troops;

Priority document.

The documents of vouchsafed conscripts, together with the health record, excerpt from the military book on punishments and rewards and official character reference must be sent by the commander to the chief of military administration which has assigned the young person.

Deadlines for the submission of documents to military administrations are:

No later than 4 June 1986 for secondary school graduates before 1986 and conscripts;

Before 15 July 1986 for 1986 graduates.

Applicants will undergo thorough medical examination at the military administrations and at the school. Their psychophysiological qualities will be tested on the basis of a system developed at the school.

All candidates must be present at the school on 1400 hours, 15 August 1986, for the medical and psychophysiological examinations.

The admission commission will talk with the successful applicants and confirm admissions starting with 1300 hours on 16 August 1986.

The applicants will be rated on the basis of a point system consisting of the overall diploma grade and the grades in mathematics, physics and Bulgarian language.

The admission commission will rate the candidates on the basis of a grade based on their health, psychophysiological qualities, priority and talk with the applicant.

Applicants will have priorities on the basis of categories and percentages in accordance with the regulation of the General Blagoy Ivanov VNVSU.

Travel, food and lodging costs will be at the expense of the applicants.

Conscript applicants will travel with military vouchers and will be issued food on the basis of a food voucher.

Admitted applicants will be informed in writing.

The latter must show up at the school on 1 September 1986 at 0800 hours for registration, placement and start of classes.

Should admitted applicants fail to show up at the stipulated date vacancies will be filled by reserve applicants in the order of their rating.

The training expenses of the candidates will be borne by the state.

For information call 22-05-84 or 2-12-81 (extensions 425, 414, 533 and 457).

5003

CSO: 2200/113

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WARRANT OFFICER TRAINING AT AIR FORCE ACADEMY

East Berlin FLIEGER-REVUE in German No 5, May 86 pp 132-133

[Article by Cpt Karl-Heinz Voigt: "Warrant Officer in the Cockpit"]

[Text] For the career of the warrant officer, a new field of study is being offered at the "Franz Mehring" officers academy of the air/air defense force: Future warrant officers can learn the profession of military pilot. Captain Karl-Heinz Voigt was on hand with notebook and camera in early February, when, after passing their flight-medical checkups, the first candidates spent one day at the department for flight training of helicopter pilots in order to familiarize themselves with their field of study.

A Welcome From the Department Head

"I would like to congratulate you, you have chosen a fine profession," thus department head Colonel Schaefer welcomes the 16 and 17-year-olds. Thereafter the young guests are given a look at their future training: "You will complete a 2-year technical course in the helicopter second-in-command specialty and after passing the examination will receive certificates as traffic engineers.

The youths also learn that the first year of study will be exclusively theoretical and that, from the second year on, theory and practical flight training will be given in alternating stages. Experienced instructors will give them the necessary knowledge in the sociological, mathematical/natural science, specialized technical, general military and tactical areas.

"For that purpose we have 19 instruction compartments, helicopter models or the complex trainer Mi-8. Much of this you will see today," the colonel declares. He also gives information on what is required of the helicopter second-in-command: "Together with the crew commander, he will effectively control the helicopter weapons system over the battlefield." This requires such traits as courage, self-discipline, honesty, camaraderie, and above all a clear conception of the warrant officer military pilot career field. In closing his welcoming remarks, Colonel Schaefer passes on the recommendation: "Complete your studies with respectable results. Practice independence in your acquisition of knowledge. Take an active part in premilitary and glider training in the GST [Gesellschaft fuer Sport und Technik (Society for Sports and Technology)]." Then he opens the inspection of the training base.

Getting Familiar With the Complex Trainer

The seats in the front row of the simulator room are quickly filled. The warrant officer candidates gather around a flight instructor. He turns to his guests: "You are located here in the Mi-8 simulator. My name is Werner Eckert. I am a civilian employee, and was formerly a military pilot, including helicopter commander, for 28 years. You see here the section of the left instrument board of the helicopter. Fully functional. By means of the instruments and voice radio, I can check on monitor action sequences in the cabin." He shows the candidates how, with the many switches and rotating knobs, he can set the outside temperature, wind direction and speed, the payload to be carried, the fuel supply, and other things.

"Later you must learn to master 170 switches and controls, the steering controls, the control technology, the power plant, the course system, and the most varied flight elements imaginable. For that purpose you can practice any situation desired on the complex trainer, for example the loss of an engine, icing of the main rotor blades--a total of 49 special situations. You can practice at any time, regardless of the weather at the airfield and the fuel limit, until everything is perfect."

"Including hovering in place?" asks a candidate.

"Of course, also hovering in place. I will show you that in the next room." There is a helicopter cabin here. The dark simulator room is illuminated by the red light of the signaling lamps. An officer trainee is serving as the helicopter second-in-command in the right seat.

"Comrade officer trainee, demonstrate hovering in place."

The candidates marvel at what they then see. The hands and feet of the person addressed simply do not come to rest. Constant movement. He must assume a state of equilibrium with the helicopter at a simulated altitude of 10 meters. The helicopter is now being supported by its rotor blades. Keeping it in a stable position does not appear to be exactly easy. The left hand of the helicopter pilot moves continuously from top to bottom and back with the gas climbing lever. In this way he regulates the output of the engine and the rotor blade angle [pitch]. The right hand grasps the control stick. A little too far forward--and already the nose dips down. While correcting this, he tilts the stick slightly--and immediately the helicopter assumes an undesired tilted position.

"What you cannot see," explains Werner Eckert, "is that the officer trainee must also work the right foot pedal all the time, in keeping with his movement of the gas climbing lever."

"That looks awfully difficult. Will I have to be able to do that too later on?" Uwe Depzik from Leinefelde wants to know. "Everyone has to be able to fly, whether he is the first or second in command of the helicopter," replies Comrade Eckert. "Prior to every flight, a hovering maneuver must be carried

out for control purposes. While doing that, the crew checks, among other things, on rpm's, engine output, and pressures in the lubricating system."

One of the many possibilities for utilizing hovering flights was firing the onboard weapons from an ambush, it is pointed out.

Many of those present had previously been able to observe first hand, or at least on television, flights with slung loads, when Mi-8 helicopters of our INTERFLUG were used in line electrification of the Reichsbahn [GDR RM system] or for other crane flight tasks. Similar tasks are also carried out by the National People's Army pilots when they fly with slung loads or, while hovering, enable a person drifting in water to climb into a rescue net.

Many more questions have to be answered by Comrade Eckert.

An Mi-8 to Reach Out and Touch

What they had previously been able to observe on the airfield only from a respectful distance now stands as big as life before the warrant officer aspirants in a large room.

"What you see here is a training model. The large main rotor blades were removed, otherwise the Mi-8 would not have fit into the room," thus the opening remarks of Lieutenant Colonel Gerhard Boller. He introduces the "outer skin" and the "inner workings" of the helicopter. To date, the Soviet Mi series of helicopters comprises 11 types, he explains. World records were flown by Soviet test pilots with all of these, from the Mi-1 to the Mi-26. In this training department, the future warrant officer students would be trained on the Mi-2 and the medium universal helicopter Mi-8. The instructor specialist for power plant/airframe calls the latter rotary wing aircraft the most flown and the most versatile type in operation. With the Mi-8, cargo weighing up to 4 tons could be transported in the cargo space, he states. It can carry 24 paratroopers or, after a quick conversion, 12 wounded personnel on appropriately configured litters. And finally the lieutenant colonel calls the attention of his young listeners to the weapons system of the Mi-8.

"This version is armed with unguided rockets [FFAR], with antitank missiles, and with a machine gun. As future operators, you will learn especially well how to control the weapons system."

Following this introduction, the warrant officer candidates can examine the helicopter at closer range, are allowed to sit in the cockpit. Jens Urmeister from Krumbeck and Joerg Erler from Altenburg do not need to be asked twice. Already they are sitting in the compartment, take hold of the control stick. Soon others press forward to take their place.

When Joerg Erler climbs out again, he exclaims enthusiastically: "That was really great. I don't regret having skipped the glider theory course I'm attending so as to come here today. When I tell my buddies about the things we've seen, they will be astounded."

Headphones and Microcomputers

In the language compartment, the next station, all the candidates are given headphones. Then they hear numbers, words, commands--and all in Russian.

"This is crazy," one exclaims spontaneously who until now had no doubt underestimated the importance of this subject at his school. The Russian language is an integral part of every technical training course. Among other things, military pilots need the common command language of the Warsaw Pact armies so as to be able to take orders, or give them, in flight.

Another surprise awaits them in the next classroom: Lieutenant Colonel Peter Ritzmann shows the candidates a viewing screen, a tape cassette, and a Robotron minicomputer.

"Well, who would like to sit in front of the minicomputer?"

Bernd Harder from Wismar musters up all his courage and takes a seat in front of the keyboard. Cabin diagrams and instrument boards are displayed on the screen. And now data must be integrated. Bernd Haller operates the keyboard together with the lieutenant colonel.

Then the instructor specialist reveals the purpose of this training. "In the Mi-24 you must operate an onboard computer. It can store data on flight routes, can independently carry out functional checks, and more." Essential for its proper functioning, however, is correct operation. The handling of the computer technology must of course first be learned on the ground. At the end of their visit, the future warrant officers are shown the film "Our Mi."

A Film Generates Enthusiasm

Shown on the projection screen is how a helicopter suddenly pops up between tall trees. Cabins configured one behind the other, narrow fuselage, stub wings fitted with rockets. Murmuring can be heard in the room.

"The Mi-24!"

The second-in-command of the attack helicopter shown in the film reports: "We are approaching turning point 33. New heading to the next turning point, 240 degrees. All engine and drive unit parameters normal. All systems working properly. Fuel supply adequate."

Vividly the viewers learn that the second-in-command also serves as the navigator. In 2 years, they too, who are now experiencing it in the film, will compare the flight chart with the terrain, will correctly integrate river bends, wooded strips and buildings from an altitude of 50 meters, will calculate the course relative to wind speeds and directions, and constantly compare the elapsed flight time with the distance flown so far. Later on, as warrant officers, they will play a major role in the cockpit when their crew

fulfills a combat mission. The road there will not be easy. Today's visit to their future training facility reinforced their conviction, however, that they have made the right career decision and that the efforts of the studies facing them will be worthwhile.

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2 July 1986

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPRY RESPONSE TO ALBANIAN ARTICLE CRITICIZED

AU281017 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 28 May 86

["Yugoslav Admissions"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 28 (ATA)--A comment under the above title carried by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT says that in our article on May 14, on the basis of facts publicly acknowledged, we stressed that the Yugoslavs did not want to develop relations with the PSRA. We emphasized that all the reasons they put forward were only pretexts to justify this stand.

In an article on May 18, 1986 the magazine NIN admitted to this line of conduct. Here is what it wrote: "It is fully clear that Yugoslavia's acceptance of the collaboration with Albania cannot be in the interest of Yugoslavia and may create illusions in the heads of the members of the separatist Kosovo movement that Yugoslavia 'reconciles itself' with the policy of Albania towards it."

Whereas on May 22, 1986 the other Yugoslav newspaper, VJESNIK, as if to confirm this idea and to show that the road of blockade and pressures may yield results, makes clear the motive of this stand. Here is what this paper wrote: "Albania is necessarily orientated towards Yugoslavia. All the transport directions pass through our country and we are the most important trade partner for it." As a result, according to VJESNIK, "Albania has no other choice but to subjugate itself to Yugoslavia." The newspaper said in conclusion, that "for this reason Yugoslavia built five bridges and opened three tunnels." Well done, VJESNIK.

/8309

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

UNJUSTIFIED ABSENCES OF ACTORS DELAY FILM PRODUCTION

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 22 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Petro Dhimitri: "Liberalism in Regard to Absences during Filming of Movies"]

-Tens of thousands of extra leks spent as a result of the indifference of actors.

-Organizational forms have not been properly worked out yet.

[Text] Additional personnel have been intentionally added to professional theater troupes for the needs of our cinematography and television so that work in the theater can continue to progress normally and our film makers can fulfill the tasks that have been assigned to them. As a rule, every four months our film makers and our theater producers meet at the Ministry of Education and Culture to select those actors who will take part in our artistic films. Immediately after this meeting, an official letter is sent to the Ministry and the theaters are asked to make the specified actors available to the movie makers.

Up to this point the procedure is normal and everything appears to be going smoothly. However, this matter, which appears clear and understandable, becomes tortuous, complicated and difficult during the implementation process. So much so, that it results in telephone calls, indecisiveness, and misunderstandings between the film makers and the theaters. These problems are not always solved on time. As a result the film crews wait for days for the actors to make an appearance, which artificially increases the cost of the films. Actually, 125 days of shooting were lost in 1985 because of unjustified absences of actors. Of these, 22 absences were those of actors from the Higher Institute for the Arts, 17 the Korce Theater, 11 the Durre Theater, 10 the Peoples Theater, and 65, of actors of the Shkoder Theater. If we look at the average daily expense of a film crew, which is 8000 lek, we can see the damage these delays have created for our economy, since people are paid to wait around, merely because actors are absent.

The "New Albania" film studio has documented these absences and the days when there was no shooting, on cards and for every film. Another series of complaints, especially against theater producers who, they claim, have created obstacles for them, however, they never say a word about their own shortcomings. This situation is clarified by the theater producers: how can our

comrades in Vlore claim to be ready to allow their actors to shoot a movie when, according to the official letter from the Ministry, by the end of December, three of the four actors assigned to act in the film did not show up? They were not in Vlore by the end of January nor even by the beginning of February. This means that "I as a movie maker, having by right the support of the Ministry, have a problem getting the actors, and returning them after they have finished shooting." This attitude has created a situation in which the theater and the movie studio do not have that spirit of cooperation which is necessary to produce films of quality and quality theater.

The actors from Korce were absent for 17 days when they were filming the artistic movie "Nothing is Forgotten." However, they maintain that the shooting started the end of July, but was delayed again and again (not through our fault) until the end of December. Meanwhile, most of the film crews had already been engaged and were waiting. These delays will, no doubt, have negative effects.

A typical example of the misunderstandings between film makers and the theaters is to be found in the production of the film "Disillusion," in which actors from the Shkoder "Migjeni" theater were taking part. Some 65 days of absences by actors during the shooting of two films (as the film makers wrote in the log), means that close to half a million leks were spent for that portion of the filming just waiting for actors who did not show up. Who allows this to happen, and who is responsible for this impermissible lack of regard for the peoples' money? This situation alarmed the film studio. The Ministry had to intervene. The attitude of Agim Kodraliu, the Shkoder Theater producer, was criticized.

Why do these misunderstandings which are basically at the expense of the state treasury occur? The reason is because there is no official contract between the theaters after the first letter from the Ministry defines the engagement of various actors for filming during the coming four months. Instead the whole thing is considered as a "social" duty among producers and directors, who say that they need the actor at this or that time, but, "this" or "that" time is not usually respected by the film makers who also have their own problems. Why? Because there are times when the scientific plan for shooting the film only hobbles along. Because a film is started with the idea that it will be finished in this or that month, and then the time is extended. Who is responsible for the expenses incurred by these extensions in shooting? We are not talking here of objective reasons, such as the weather which could be a factor, in which case the "rest" is forced and is unavoidable. But, not to shoot because the actors have not shown up, means that you are a liberal, and furthermore you are misusing funds which have already been allocated.

Although this problem is a "gangrene" of the arts and culture directorate, and although the actors and the ministry directors have been criticized, never has a film maker actor or producer been found materially responsible for these irregularities. In a word, we are dealing here with people who are damaging the state treasury, and it is hushed up. They are criticized but they are never found materially responsible. Therefore, liberalism on the part of the actors carries through to the producers and even to departments in the ministry, which organizationally have yet to solve this worrisome problem.

2 July 1986

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SPARSE CHERNOBYL COVERAGE LINKED TO DOMESTIC POWER PLANTS

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 May 86 p 6

[Article by Albrecht Hinze datelined East Berlin 1 May 86: "The GDR Does Not Divulge Any Measurement Results--The Threat to Humans and Nature Caused by Chernobyl Accident Denied"]

[Text] Even in the GDR there have now been official denials of any danger to humans or nature from the Soviet nuclear-reactor accident in Chernobyl near Kiev. Nuclear-energy experts announced on GDR television that increased radioactivity levels had been measured in East Germany during the last few days, but the amount of radioactivity had not reached dangerous levels at any time or anywhere. At any rate, the level of radioactivity was already decreasing. No concrete results of measurements were made public.

It was also announced that the nuclear power plants operating in the GDR did not pose any risks whatsoever. Reactors in use in the GDR were of a different type and, in addition, they were subject to strict security measures and controls.

The experts who appeared on GDR television in a special half-hour program were Guenter Flach, director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Research in Rossendorf near Dresden, and Karl Lanius, director of the Institute for High-Energy Physics at the Academy of Sciences in Zeuthen near Berlin.

Flach and Lanius objected to the "creation of panic," which according to them had been promoted in the West, and also to the "campaign of downgrading the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the USSR." Contrary to Western reports, the Chernobyl power plant is used exclusively for the production of energy and not at all for the production of plutonium for military purposes, Lanius declared. He suspected that the media campaign was a means to divert attention from Soviet disarmament proposals.

Flach explained that large technical systems, such as nuclear-energy plants, might occasionally be subject to "certain problems." Even the West had had problems on several occasions. As a result, he felt that it was "absolutely incomprehensible that the technical situation which had occurred could be exploited in such a manner and used in a campaign to downgrade the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the USSR." In his opinion, the graphite reactor type

of Chernobyl was "safe in principle" in spite of the recent accident, as had been demonstrated by 12 years of operation without any accidents.

Previously very little had been reported in the GDR about the Chernobyl accident. Information had been based exclusively on Soviet sources. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the central organ of the SED, printed reassuring but very brief statements about radioactive measurements in the GDR and about the nuclear safety of GDR facilities. Inquiries by Western journalists in East Berlin were met with delay, answers were vague and many questions were left unanswered.

Almost 11 percent of the electric energy consumed in the GDR is produced in two nuclear power plants--Greifswald with 1,760 megawatts and Rheinsberg with approximately 75 megawatts. By 1990 its share is supposed to rise to 15 percent by doubling the capacity in Greifswald.

A third nuclear power plant is being built near Stendal. Its two reactor blocks of 1,000 megawatts each are supposed to begin operation in 1991 and 1993 respectively. According to technical journals, it is expected that following the turn of the century 50 percent of the required primary energy needs in the GDR will be produced by nuclear energy plants.

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POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW EAST, WEST LUTHERAN LEADERS CONFER WITH GYSI

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 May 86 p 6

[Article by "Ws." datelined Berlin 8 May 86: "The Church Federations in Favor of a 'Linking Function'"]

[Text] West Berlin's Bishop Kruse, the new council chairman of the Protestant Church of Germany, and State Bishop Leich, the new chairman of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR, met jointly in East Berlin with Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs. The meeting, which was not mentioned in GDR newspapers, is significant, last but not least because Bishop Kruse, a West Berliner, is the head of the Protestant Church in Germany. The fact that he met with Gysi when he paid his first official visit to State Bishop Leich, the new chairman of the GDR Federation of Churches, indicates that Bishop Kruse, the council chairman of the Protestant Church in Germany, was more or less officially accepted by the GDR as the highest representative of the Protestant Church in Germany.

There was also no mention in GDR newspapers of the meeting between Kruse and Leich in East Berlin. A church bulletin contained a statement, according to which both bishops had pointed to "common interests in witness and service" which exist between the two Protestant churches in both German states. The main discussion between the highest representatives of the Protestant churches in the two German states centered on the pronouncement of "Hope for Peace," which was published at the end of March and which resulted in different responses in East and West. In the FRG, criticism came from church circles and other sources, expressing the opinion that the Protestant Church of Germany had accepted formulations of the GDR church for the joint statement without voicing criticism. Some even suspected that the GDR leadership had influenced the religious text. In the GDR, on the other hand, a few comrades within the SED expressed apprehension that joint statements by the Protestant churches of both German states would become joint actions valid for all of Germany and adversely affect the demarcation desired by the party. Within the Protestant state churches in the GDR, some are of the opinion that joint statements like those resulting from the meeting might inhibit free expression by GDR churches, because they have to consider the opinion of Protestants in the FRG. As a consequence, it would be better to do without such joint statements. The two bishops, however, emphasized during their meeting in East Berlin that the Protestant Church in Germany and the Federation of Protestant Churches in the

GDR intend to continue their "linking function" in the future through joint statements. According to the church bulletin, they are churches with a common heritage based on the Reformation and as such they are obligated to advocate peace, justice and the preservation of the universe in a larger ecumenical context.

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CSO: 2300/362

2 July 1986

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PASTORAL LETTER ANNOUNCES CATHOLIC CONGRESS FOR 1987

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by "Ws." datelined Berlin 16 Mar 86: "First Catholic Congress in the GDR"]

[Text] The Catholic bishops who are members of the Berlin Bishops Conference composed a pastoral letter which was read in all Catholic churches in the GDR during Sunday's worship services and Saturday's evening masses. The letter contains an invitation to all Catholic Christians in the GDR to attend a "Catholic Congress" in Dresden between 10 and 12 July 1987. This congress, which is comparable to a Catholic lay conference, will be the first of its kind in the GDR. Before the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961, believers from the GDR were able to participate in German Catholic lay conferences. In 1952 and 1958 they were held in Berlin and more than at any other time they represented the entire German population. Since the erection of the Berlin Wall, most of the GDR Catholics who have an opportunity to take part in a German Catholic lay conference are those who are of retirement age. Since 1961 pilgrimages in various jurisdictional districts of the GDR have gained more and more in importance. To be sure, frequently more than 10,000 believers participated in these get-togethers, but the events retained their regional character. Centralized meetings of Catholic believers in the GDR--such as the Liturgical Congress in 1965 and the Pastoral Congress in 1969 in East Berlin or the Pastoral Synod that met between 1973 and 1975 in Dresden--were never big events. The only one that might qualify was the Elizabeth Jubilee in Erfurt.

The bishops had "planned" the Catholic Congress for 1987 as early as September 1984. In the meantime it has been ascertained that the state will no longer voice any objections to the meeting in Dresden. As a result, the invitation can be issued officially. "The state agencies have promised their support," according to a statement in the pastoral letter by the bishops. "We hope and wish," the bishops write, "that everybody will experience the joys of fellowship in the faith during this congress, as was the case in Erfurt during the Elizabeth Jubilee." Approximately 55,000 Catholics from every jurisdictional district in the GDR had come to Erfurt in September 1981 to participate in the Elizabeth Jubilee. The number of believers who are expected to attend the congress in Dresden will presumably be even higher.

The eleven members of the Berlin Bishops Conference stated in their pastoral letter that they had chosen the motto "God's Power--Our Hope"--for the Catholic Congress, hoping that it would lead "to the power of divine love which was given to us in Christ and which will overcome the forces of evil." The bishops formed a commission to prepare the details of the program for the congress. Every one of the six jurisdictional districts of the Catholic Church in the GDR is represented. Approximately 1.2 million Catholics live in these districts of the GDR. The commission is supported by a local commission in Dresden which will prepare the organizational aspects. In charge of both commissions is Monsignor Ziegert, leader of the pastoral office in the episcopal ordinate of Dresden-Meissen.

Many Catholics in the GDR hope that Pope John Paul II will use the occasion of the Dresden Catholic Congress to pay a visit to the GDR. They are urging their bishops to invite the pope. They are pointing to the fact that the pope has already been to the FRG once (from 15 to 19 November 1980) and that he is expected to attend the Marianist Congress in September 1987 in Kvelaer, and he is also expected to visit Bishop Hengsbach in Essen, who will celebrate his 77th birthday on 10 September 1987. Before traveling to the FRG for the second time, the pope--who, after all, in April 1985 granted a private audience in the Vatican to Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State--should first come to the GDR. Furthermore, Schaffran, the bishop of Dresden-Meissen, will observe his 75th birthday on 4 July 1987, the day on which he will have to offer his resignation to the pope.

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POLITICS

POLAND

LOCAL REACTIONS TO CHERNOBYL, NUCLEAR FEARS

Hospital 'Besieged,' Aid Centers Opened

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 2 May 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (H.J): "No Reason for Fear: Regular Monitoring of Contamination Level; Children Receive Preventive Iodine Preparations; Information Center Already in Operation"; passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] (Own information of GLOS ROBOTNICZY) The inhabitants of Lodz were greatly disturbed by the news that a cloud of radioactive dust [as published] pervaded the territory of our country owing to the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine. The unverified news circulating on this topic resulted in the disappearance, as of last Wednesday, of all available iodine preparations, including iodine, from pharmacies in Lodz Province. These preparations were administered unsupervised to children and adults.

Do we really have reason for fear? Has the dust cloud reached our province? We asked these questions of Province Physician Dr Ryszard Machnikowski.

"All this time the Province Sanitary-Epidemiological Network has been conducting an extremely thorough monitoring of the contamination level. So far no iodine concentrations hazardous to human health have been detected in the air and soil. This applies besides to the entire country, because we're receiving regular reports on this subject. Thus there is no reason for fear, although this doesn't mean that the matter can be ignored. And for this very reason the minister of health and social welfare has decided in favor of preventive measures consisting in the prophylactic administration of iodine preparations to children and youth. For these preventive measures apply only to children and youth, since the sole organ in which iodine accumulates, the thyroid gland, is more 'absorbent' in the young. /Thus, all children from newborns to 16 year olds will be administered so-called Lugol fluid, that is, a solution of potassium iodide in proportions adequate to their age, administered in a single dose./ In this connection, I'm warning parents against administering it on their own, because they might harm the child more than help it."

Already last Wednesday afternoon the distribution of Lugol fluid was commenced at Korczak Hospital. The decision to do so was taken by the Director of the

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Specialist Mother and Child ZOS Docent Janusz Kawiorski, on seeing crowds besiege the hospital building. The entire staff was placed on emergency status and countless numbers of glass containers were used in order to issue Lugol fluid to everyone. Also on Wednesday, the Director of the CEFARM Pharmaceutical Supply Enterprise in Lodz Janusz Napieralski recommended to pharmacies that they produce Lugol fluid on their own. Additional supplies of the needed raw material were brought in from Radom.

Starting in the morning yesterday both Korczak Hospital and dispensaries in other hospitals began to issue the iodine preparation for children. This drive was also extended to emergency holiday-time clinics. Today, on the other hand, those infants and little children who have not yet received Lugol fluid will be given it at nurseries, preschools, and schools. Children who do not attend these places will be administered the fluid at pediatric clinics and rural health centers. Hospitalized little patients as well as newborns will be administered the fluid on the spot. Of a certainty, there will be no shortage of Lugol fluid. An additional 12 ambulances has been mobilized for regular delivery of the fluid to these places. As for the pharmacies, they will of course sell the fluid only on prescription basis.

Another important piece of information for parents is that sick children (e.g., those with endocrinological diseases) should be administered this preparation upon consulting the physician. Further, parents are requested to bring along their own containers for Lugol fluid if their children do not receive it on the spot.

So far the tests conducted by the Province Sanitary-Epidemiological Station do not indicate that the milk being sold in our province is contaminated to an extent hazardous to health, but physicians are advising against its use, especially by small children, and suggest that powdered milk be used instead.

/The Sanitary-Epidemiological Station operates a special information center on a 24-hour basis; its telephone number is 74-08-46./

H. J.

The Department of Commerce at the Lodz Municipal Administration reports through our mediation that, with the object of preventing the hoarding of powdered milk for infants, as of 30 April temporary restrictions have been introduced on sales of that milk. Only one package of powdered milk can be sold per person.

Proof of the need to purchase is the child's health pass and its age -- up to 3 years.

Health Services Praised

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 2 May 86 p 4

[Article by (m.n.): "A Laborious Day at the Health Service"; passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Yesterday was a particularly hard day for the health service. In connection with the recommendation of the government commission concerning the administration of the iodine preparation known as Lugol fluid to children, all pediatric clinics in Poznan city and province were mobilized and kept open from 0800 till 2000 hours and even longer if needed.

At many clinics, particularly in the morning hours, queues could not be avoided. Not everyone had known in advance that these clinics would stay open till the late evening. Hence also the irritation of parents who often had to endure a long wait in order to obtain Lugol fluid for their bundles of joy.

We toured several clinics. At the clinic at 55 Grochowska Street Dr Tomasz Siminiak was on duty together with Nurse Arleta Baranowska. Toddlers with their parents as well as older children on their own entered the clinic one after another. Everything proceeded quite efficiently. The same situation prevailed at another clinic on the same street. Genowefa Maryanska, secretary of the party organization at the Grunwald ZOZ [Health Care Team], delivered Lugol fluid in her own car, while at the same time supervising the entire drive. The clinic at the Land of Soviets Housing Project was excellently prepared. It organized separate workstations for individual physicians, each for a different age group of children. This facilitated greatly the work of the medical staff, and the parents too did not have to wait long. Dr Elzbieta Myszkowa and the nurses serviced the patients very rapidly.

Credit is due to the physicians and middle medical personnel as well as to all other employees of both the city and the province of Poznan, who nearly all reported for work. No one complained, and yet this was arduous work. Each dose of Lugol fluid had to be accurately measured depending on the age of the child.

/Thanks to the devotion of the health service, more than 80 percent of the youngest citizens of the city and province received Lugol fluid yesterday./

The telephone at the office of Dr Wanda Hejduk, the province physician on duty, never ceased ringing. All callers asking about various details concerning the iodine preparation received an exhaustive explanation. Those children who yesterday did not receive that preparation because their parents missed coming with them to the clinics, will be administered it today at nurseries and preschools or at the clinics.

/Parents whose children received Lugol fluid yesterday (and this concerns especially the children attending nurseries and preschools) are requested to notify the teachers. The point is that the administration of a second dose of this preparation would harm the health of the children. Only one dose is needed.

Civil Defense Activated

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 2 May 86 p 2

[Article by (a.stk): "More Than a Duty"]

[Text] (Own information) "The health service is truly reliable," said one of the fathers who, upon coming to pick up Lugol fluid for his child, remained at

a Bialystok clinic all night in order to help it in its work. "Usually we have some or other complaints about it, but when something serious happens, the physicians and nurses are of solid help."

And the head nurse at Bialystok Regional Clinic No 2 said of her patients that they can be extremely disciplined, that, no matter how long the queue, they themselves keep order and assist the medical personnel.

The first to be mobilized was the sanitary-epidemiological service. On the decision of the Minister of Health, constant 24-hour monitoring of the radioactive fallout was commenced on the night between 28 and 29 April.

Close cooperation with the Bialystok Province Sanitary-Epidemiological Service was undertaken by the Veterinary Service, the Environmental Testing and Monitoring Center, and the District Agricultural-Chemistry Station. Civil defense is committed to a large extent.

The health service was placed on emergency status on 29 April at 1800 hours. The National Physician on Duty informed the Province Physician on Duty Dr Jerzy Pawlica of the need to commence a preventive drive among children and youth. Province Physician Stefan Siniakowicz, M. D., appointed a team of specialists. Measures to prepare and distribute Lugol fluid, obtain adequate quantities of substrates, assure transportation, etc., were commenced. The entire drive was directed by Deputy Province Governor Jerzy Slezak.

On that evening in Bialystok traffic was nearly as heavy as in the daytime. At 2100 hours clinics and pharmacies began operating. News of the drive spread rapidly. Neighbors notified neighbors, and tenant self-governments entire apartment buildings and housing projects. Older pupils and scouts helped.

Almost every member of outpatient health service reported for duty. AMB employees volunteered to help, and assistance was offered by J. Sniadecki Hospital and the Industrial ZOZ. Employees of the Province Sanitary Motor Transport Pool also volunteered their services.

Crowds of anxious inhabitants of Bialystok came to the clinics. Parents came alone or with children. Young people also came.

At Regional Clinic No 2 on Warszawska Street those reporting for duty were the physicians Anna Michalska, Grazyna Synoracka, Pawel Jakubowicz, and Romualda Korol-Nurzynska, M. D., as well as nine nurses. At night the iodine preparation was distributed to 2,600 children and youth, and the next day, to 5,000. The clinic provides medical care to five preschools, four elementary schools and three secondary schools. Distribution of Lugol fluid to pupils and preschoolers was organized jointly with teachers. Medical personnel worked very hard, with many individuals working the night through and the following day.

This also applies to other clinics. In Bielsk Podlaski, Sokolka and Hajnowska the preventive drive also lasted all night. In smaller localities, it

commenced only the next morning. It ended on Wednesday at 1800 hours, and it covered 184,600 children and youth up to 16 years old. The next night and on the May 1 holiday the iodine preparation was provided in emergency wards, ambulances, and hospitals.

In Suwalki, following the first somewhat chaotic morning hours, the entire preventive drive acquired the proper rhythm and all children and youth were able to receive the iodine preparations. At rural health centers, too, the distribution of Lugol fluid continued.

Danuta Iwancko, M. D., of the Plociczno Health Center, said, "In our locality all the children have already received this fluid. An ambulance delivered it in the morning. Individual classes from the school as well as preschool children came to the health center in succession. We also rapidly notified the heads of the surrounding villages, who very efficiently provided means of transportation for the children."

Such was the situation on 30 April before and after noon, and on 1 May a mood of markedly improved calm was already tangible. This is of a certainty due to the exhaustive explanations provided during a televised panel discussion.

According to Province Physician on Duty Krzysztof Nowacki, on 30 April by 2400 hours the medication was administered to 120,000 children and youth, that is, to practically every young inhabitant of Suwalki Province.

In Lomza Province the drive was conducted among more than 101,000 children and youth.

The province sanitary-epidemiological stations in Bialystok, Lomza, and Suwalki are now operating on 24-hour basis. They have opened information centers, with many telephones and callers. The questions asked concern many matters. Is fishing permitted? Can one's private land plot be cultivated? But they also touch upon medical problems. In Bialystok samples of foodstuffs, including a basket of eggs, were brought in for monitoring. Yesterday, too, the province physician on duty in Bialystok received many telephoned inquiries.

Below are the numbers of telephones at these information centers: Bialystok, 419-022; Lomza, 40-29; Suwalki, 39-61.

Emphasis should also be placed on the cooperation among medical, pharmaceutical, and sanitary services throughout the region.

1386

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POLITICS

POLAND

COLUMNIST PONDERES IMPLICATIONS OF CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 19, 10 May 86 p 16

[Article by [KTT]: "Reflections Under a Cloud"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I am talking about the same cloud that passed over our country and was so greatly feared by everyone including myself, all of you and people all over the world.

I do not feel competent in any way to say how much our fears were and are (in view of the long-term effects of radiation) justified.

However, regardless of how great or insignificant may have been the threat hanging over our heads in the form of a malignant cloud, we have gone through an experience worth thinking about. The essence of this experience is that everything that up to now has been nothing more than hypotheses concerning the possible consequences of the use of nuclear energy have become reality. This is now more than an article, book or even well-written pamphlet telling us that we have in our hands a force is not always under our control and can escape, leaving us like the sorcerer's apprentice. This has now become a simple fact that we have seen with our very own eyes. We have gone from the abstract to the concrete and from hypothesis to experience.

The nuclear power plant accident in the Ukraine is not the first in history and it could have happened anywhere. From time to time we have heard from abroad about "escapes" of radioactive material from nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes but this news has always gone in one ear and out the other. It is in nuclear energy that the people see their future and even their salvation once the world's resources in petroleum, coal and other fuels becomes exhausted. We are placing all of our stakes on the atom which keeps us warm, maintains our civilization and drives our vehicles. However, there is a minority that questions this. The "greens" have steadily opposed nuclear energy for years and have told us about the dangers it brings not only at the moment of a catastrophe but also every day. The "greens" believe that we cannot escape the tormenting but constantly postponed evaded question of what is the sense of our civilization and present lives and their values by

substituting petroleum and coal for the atom. Their opinions make pie-in-the-sky idealists of these "greens" but at the same time, they have also begun to find their way into the world's parliaments. However, what they are really proposing is this: in considering about the future of the world, should we not begin to think more idealistically and place all sorts of ridiculous and unimportant problems before ourselves?

Sitting under this cloud, I also realized that I know people who believe in the arms race.

Let us talk seriously: it is not at all true that "all people of good will" are strongly against arms and that it is only the madmen and psychopaths that are for arms. The people that I am referring to are obviously for American arms despite the fact that they live in Poland. They see in them the solution to their political dreams. God alone knows what those dreams are. Sometimes I see such people in social situations or they speak out in letters to newspapers, especially when I have written in an editorial that regardless of the war best wishes, all of these American arms, these "star wars" super aircraft carriers and extra-rockets are aimed at us. They are also aimed at us rather than just the Soviet Union because we are riding in the same car with the Soviets and in any global confrontation, it is the USSR that we will be with rather than the other side.

I think that these people are normal and capable of logically understanding many things. Often, they are good people and parents that regard themselves as patriots. It is just that there seems to be one place in their brains that is obscured by a dark stain of prejudice, idiosyncrasies, illusions and who knows what else and this has paralyzed their ability to think. These people imagine that if a war were to break out, the macabre missiles exploding in the east would have no targets in Poland but would only pass over and leave us in blissful peace. If they were thinking at all, I wonder what they thought under the cloud? Did it occur to them that this cloud they feared was the result of an accident that had taken place 700 kilometers from Warsaw and that the effects of a military nuclear explosion would be incomparably stronger than a reactor accident? Therefore, even if we accept all of the absurd, ridiculous and fantastic political combinations that these people advocate, what sort of radioactive clouds would be circling over Poland if our neighbor were to suffer a military calamity?

Oh, I can already hear the voices accusing me of writing about American arms because of a nuclear accident in the USSR. The answer to that is simple: the next cloud over Poland may not be the result of an accident but a deliberate act.

May this event that has caused so much alarm and fear will at least have a positive effect in that these dark stains in their minds and cure these usually-normal people of their embarrassing illusions.

As we know, when the radiation danger was announced, preventive action was ordered. This consisted of the dispensing of iodine tablets for children, the removal of milk from cows fed on fresh grass and caution in any contact with vegetation. More cautious people used more rigorous but logical measures. They closed their windows, immediately took off and washed their clothes after coming in from outdoors, bathed often and washed their hair, dusted the insides of their homes with a moist cloth and bathed their cats and dogs. All of these actions aimed at removing radioactive dust and reducing any contact with it are completely justifiable and would be absolutely necessary if the fallout were any greater. However, this makes one ask how long a person could live that way. How long could one live if it were dangerous to leave home and if the soil contamination were so great that any contact with plants or vegetables was dangerous? I think that a person could not live that way for long. I once saw a fallout shelter in which a person could supposedly survive for two months. That is fine but what if one had to stay longer? What reason would there be to ever come out into a no longer worth living in? I think that no would be the answer given by anyone who had to face that prospect. I would understand those who, knowing the price they paid for their decision, would come out of their shelters to look at the sun. Survival is not always worth the cost.

A week ago, in writing about a television satellite, I concluded the article with the fairly obvious conclusion that the world cannot be divided because our new data-processing technology will not allow it. Sitting under the cloud and listening to the radio news broadcasts, I could not help but think that the world will not let itself be divided also because such a state of affairs is a danger to us all. We still fail to understand that at times and we still are unable to always reach the proper conclusions, especially in dangerous situations. The catastrophe in the Ukraine could not be a matter of indifference to Poles, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians and even the Swiss. We are now already too dangerously strong to be divided among ourselves, too well-developed in both good and evil to be able to shut ourselves off behind our closed doors, provinces and little countries and pretend that beyond the line of our borders lies an unknown or foreign land that does not mean anything to us. It must mean something to us because there is no other way for us to survive. And here at the very end there appears a strange paradox: that which frightens us all today is also becoming a source of hope.

I think that the world is now experiencing a feverish race between unbridled mechanisms of global destruction and the need for the sort of global unity, trust and cooperation that can save us.

12261

CSO: 2600/407

POLITICS

POLAND

WARSAW DISTRICTS PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

Strong Criticism From Ochota

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 pp 1,7

[Article by Andrzej Lawniczak: "Ochota: Criticism and Stipulations"]

[Text] (Own information) On Saturday, 26 April, four district pre-congress PZPR conferences were held in Warsaw in the neighborhoods of Ochota, Mokotow, City Center [Srodmiescie] and Praga North at which were discussed the most important problems and issues facing citizens of the capitol and party members and candidate members. There were also summarized the results of the present stage of discussions over the draft to the PZPR Program and the Theses for the 10th Party Congress. Delegates to the Warsaw pre-congress conference were elected.

The first speaker was Jozef Baranowski from the Ursus Plant and his remarks set the mood and chief themes of discussion. This mood can most briefly be described as critical and stipulative and the chief theme of discussion was social fairness.

Jozef Baranowski spoke of fairness in economic and consumer life. He said that during their party discussions, comrades are wondering about the form and place taken by socialism in Poland and point out the increasing economic and social stratification of society. It is felt everywhere in Ursus that the greater part of the burden of overcoming the crisis is borne by the employees of state-owned firms.

Many of these Ursus workers have recently wondered whether or not economic reform has become an accomplished fact. Reform is a fact but the stumbling block to its realization is that it has been confined to the economic bureaus and is still not reaching the workplace. There are two elements that can strengthen reform: increasing the economic awareness of the public and a well thought-out and properly realized cadre policy.

Henryk Krol, the director of the Institute of Administrative Organization and Cadre Improvement, spoke about this last issue. Prior to that, however, the problems brought up by the Ursus delegate were discussed by Wieslaw Jasinski of Polish Air Lines ("The free market advocated by many is no panacea for our economic troubles") and the director of the Szkolbud firm, Zbigniew Bienkowski ("Why is the present form of the Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund applied to state-owned firms alone?").

Henryk Krol stated that we already have good party documents on cadre policy but they have not been fully implemented. The principles of the party's cadre policy are not well known everywhere and for that reason, one of the tasks we must carry out is to make everyone more aware of them. This policy must be clear to the public but must also be under the constant control of the party.

Several times during discussions, the party's credibility in the public eye was brought up. The comrades had different points of view on this problem and pointed out various cases in which this credibility is threatened. Leszek Leniarski of the Polish Aviation Plant's Okęcie Transportation Equipment Factory stated that if the party wishes to be more credible, it must now more than ever before represent the needs of the workers. Andrzej Szewczyk of the Prosan Design Bureau discussed how the party can strengthen its credibility within the construction industry stating: "When we write tasks for the construction industry into our party documents, let us make them realistic tasks. We cannot declare that we will build this many houses by 1990 if our present bad construction results made such plans seem unreal or undermine the party's credibility".

The conference was held at the Ursus Machinery Works and the 284 delegates there represented the more than 11,000 members of the Ochota party organization. The meeting elected 25 delegates to represent Ochota at the Warsaw conference.

Conference guests were Warsaw Provincial PZPR Committee Secretary Stefan Stypulkowski, Chairman of the Warsaw Municipal People's Council Mieczyslaw Szostek and Mayor of Warsaw Mieczyslaw Debicki.

Mokotow: Youth Conviction Needed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Magdalena Biskup: "Mokotow: Concern For the Young Generation"]

[Text] Representatives of the more than 13,000 members of the Mokotow party organization met at a pre-congress PZPR conference for this neighborhood. One of the delegates was the first secretary of the Warsaw Provincial PZPR Committee, Janusz Kubasiewicz.

During this conference, most of the attention was directed at the problems of strengthening the party ranks, the ideological influence of the party and the education of youth.

Jerzy Malczynski, commentator for Polish Radio and Television, said that: "Our propaganda is capable only of reporting and convincing those already convinced. We must act to reach the young generation".

"The life ambitions of youth are more and more modest and an ever-decreasing number of young people aspire to a high level of knowledge in any field. This is due to poor wage policies," said Ryszard Borkowski of Medical Lyceum Number Four. On the other hand however, educators find it hard to propagate socialist ideology. In a country in which the nouveau riche are flourishing, contempt for working people is growing. In many cases, the educators themselves are poorly prepared for their work and many teachers choose this profession because they can find nothing else to do. Perhaps the Party program's mention of an improvement in the material conditions of teachers will attract young and better people to this profession.

The second theme of discussion was the economy and the introduction of reform to companies. Andrzej Kostecki of the Cerad Radio Technology Ceramics Works spoke of the need to increase resources for the growth of electronics as the future for a new economy. The first secretary of the PZPR committee at the Main School of Planning and Economics stated that "We economists have repeatedly pointed out the inefficiency of reform mechanisms, their slow tempo and inconsistency. Too much state welfare acts against any motivations to work".

During the discussions, much attention was devoted to the problems faced everyday by this, Warsaw's largest neighborhood, such as slow construction of schools, preschools, health care centers and cultural establishments and a poorly-developed network of commercial establishments. The need for more self-government by residents was stressed. Jan Chylinski said that "We are still treated like supplicants in our dealings with the regional government".

"The Mokotow party organization has made good use of the pre-conference discussions but our deliberation of the party's program and the theses for the party congress cannot end with the conclusion of this conference," said Janusz Kubasiewicz to summarize the various delegates' remarks. "I share your concern about educating the young generation but must say that a lot depends on us and the party aktiv".

Vice-Mayor of Warsaw Stanislaw Bielecki took part in this conference.

36 delegates were elected to represent the district at the Warsaw conference.

City-Center on Housing Administration

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Irena Szczukusowa: "City-Center: Against Inability"]

[Excerpts] The specific character of this centrally-located neighborhood with its artistic and academic groups, press and publications houses, foreign trade establishments and government offices was expressed in the PZPR district conference that took place here.

The delegates discussed many problems associated with shortcomings in education and culture and criticized the work of the government.

Much of the discussion concerned economic problems and especially construction and housing repairs. If housing construction and repair continues as it has so far, people will have to wait 20 years for a dwelling. Heating and plumbing systems are in critical condition.

Speaking for the City Management Commission, Maria Zambrzycka said: "It is good that permits have finally been issued for the construction of building additions because this will provide a few more homes in the city center. It is also a good thing that some old buildings are being given to institutions that have the means to restore and modernize them but all of these measures are still too little. It costs half as much to save living space in an old building as it does to construct a new one and that is what we must concentrate our efforts".

Comrade Zambrzycka also discussed the alarming shortage of investment in tourism and sports facilities. City-Center is visited by many tourist groups each year. There is a shortage of clean and pleasant youth hostels and the hotels are in very poor condition because for decades they have only received superficial repairs. Warsaw is growing but the number of inexpensive and easily-administered sports and recreation facilities is not keeping pace with this growth.

Many delegates participated in the portion of congress materials concerning new housing construction and said that unless construction firms are not rescued from their present state of "collapse", there is no way the party's program can be realized.

The conference participants representing the 39,000-member City-Center PZPR Organization elected 90 delegates to the Warsaw Conference. Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and Warsaw Provincial PZPR Committee Secretary Bogdan Michalski took part in the meeting.

Praga-North: Wage Policies Argued

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Andrzej Miklaszewicz: "Praga-North: Not Only 'To the Top' But to Ourselves"]

[Text] "The responsibility of every party member is to know more about the world around us and the changes taking place in it. It is only a fundamental knowledge about the world that allows rational and effective action to be taken," said Tadeusz Abramczyk, a foreman at the Passenger Automobile Factory, at the pre-congress conference in Praga-North.

"However," he continued, "our knowledge continues to be poor and opinions are often based on what someone hears someone else say". In reference to the course of individual conversations and discussions of the party's program, Adam Wojdalski, the first secretary of the Praga-North District PZPR Committee said: "Many comrades are of the opinion that in the area of wages, budget-supported establishments are protected against the effects of inflation while taxed companies are not. This is a popular opinion which is not based on any serious consideration of the facts".

Jerzy Tarnowski, a retired employee of Warel, protested one of the recommendations made during the pre-congress campaign by the party organizations at the Zeran Electrical Power Plant and the Passenger Automobile Factory which proposed that wage hikes caused by the introduction of new technology not be taxed.

"There is no connection whatsoever," he said, "between the two. Why does the streamlining of production and introduction of innovations have to cause a rise in wages when such measures are supposed to be aimed at reducing production costs? Wage increases eliminate any benefit derived from lowered production costs and any public gain derived from the introduction of new technology is therefore lost".

The nearly 10,000-member party organization of Praga-North was represented at the Saturday conference by 264 delegates including Politburo Member Albin Siwak and Warsaw Provincial PZPR Committee Secretaries Roman Broszkiewicz and Stanislaw Galecki.

In their remarks, many of the delegates from factories in Praga-North made stipulations "to the top" and to higher party and government offices. Above all, their remarks concerned inefficient economic mechanisms.

Ryszard Kuchta, a senior foreman from the Warsaw Television Factory, described the problems caused by unreliable production partners. "After all," he said, "our factory works under government orders. So why do our workers have to receive lower wages due to bottlenecks caused by administrative mistakes?".

Mieczyslaw Marciniak, first secretary of the primary party organization at the Zeran Meat-Packing Plant, made an appeal for more transportation for the meat-packing industry. That company's production is also harmed because it has been unable to get another company to repair its hydraulic pumping equipment.

Is it always justifiable to complain "to the top"?

As a report by the district committee's executive board stated, knowledge and initiative are needed. It adds that party initiative has a large role in economic processes. It is on the basis of party initiatives that thrift and quality programs are formulated and the fight against waste and poor management is conducted.

During the conference, 22 delegates were elected to represent Praga-North at the Warsaw Conference.

Praga-South on Economic Growth, Housing

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 86 pp 1,5

[Article by Andrzej Miklaszewicz: "Praga-South: Creating a Program With Ideas About Youth"]

[Text] (Own information) Delegates of the 8000-member party organization of Praga-South very closely analyzed each of the points in the draft for the 10th PZPR Congress's program and theses. Whether the draft mentioned housing construction, economic mechanisms or internal party affairs, it did so with the awareness that it is establishing ways for the growth of the young generation and the type of changes that the young generation will have to carry out.

To have achieved personal stabilization in life, one must be a homeowner. The draft to the Party Program calls for the introduction of 400,000 new homes per year. "Is this a realistic figure?" wonders Janusz Sobieraj of Kablobeton. He adds that "At the present level of construction, it is not. The construction industry must undergo profound organizational changes starting with changes in design".

Janusz Sobieraj gave as an example the recently-completed walk-in health clinic at Kamionek. Once the design for this clinic was being carried out, the designers suddenly began to make drastic changes and corrections. This not only delayed the completion of the blueprints but also halted construction work and caused the clinic to be finished late.

Ziwko Subotic of the Industrial Institute of Telecommunications said: "An important role in the economic development of Poland is supposed to be played by technical progress. However, such progress is not possible without harmonious cooperation between the units that provide technical support to

factories and the sciences. We must therefore work out ways in which the party can become involved in this".

Kazimierz Kozera of Mery-Pnefal stated that existing forms of economic management do not favor the introduction of technical progress. There are also no practical preferences given the most progressive branches of industry. Central investments funds are chiefly allotted for the energy and raw materials industries.

The participants discussed their fears that the principles of reform are being dropped, that firms are losing their independence and that economic parameters are being replaced with directives as in the case of the recent decree issued by the Transportation Ministry. "The role of reputation and recognition is growing," said Maciej Orzechowski of the State Teletransmission Works.

During the conference, delegates asked how to attract youth into the party and teach them respect for work. Leszek Gontarski of the Youth Publications Agency said that "work with youth cannot be limited to between Mondays and Fridays from 8 to 5". "If we are to activate our youth we must do something about eliminating the neglect of the educational and cultural base," said Andrzej Sadlowski, the Boy Scout commander for Praga-North.

Included among the participants to the pre-congress conference in Praga-North were Youth Affairs Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski and Warsaw Provincial PZPR Committee Secretary Janusz Pastorski. The meeting elected 23 delegates to represent this district at the Warsaw conference.

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POLITICS

POLAND

SELF-MANAGEMENT ISSUES AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Andrzej Gasing: "Self-Management an Important Means of Increasing Democracy: National Conference in Vienna"]

[Text] (Own information) A two-day national conference organized in Krakow by the PZPR Central Committee Social and Professional Department and the Krakow PZPR Committee and dedicated to evaluation and the prospects for growth of worker self-management in places of work before the 10th Party Congress concluded on 5 April.

Following the opening of the conference by the first secretary of the Krakow Municipal PZPR Committee, Jozef Gajewicz, and a report by the director of the Central Committee Social and Professional Department, Stanislaw Gabrielski, there was an extensive and often controversial discussion.

Participation by workers in the economic, social and political activity of their places of employment and companies was thoroughly analyzed. The most important conclusion drawn during the conference was the need to create the sort of cooperation between party organizations, trade unions and worker self-management that would give workers direct influence over the establishment of the principles of socialist democracy.

"Self-management is the most important attribute of Polish economic reform," said Jerzy Hausner of the Krakow Academy of Economics "and is necessary to the successful introduction of the sort of efficiency mechanisms that are impossible without the proper level of economic awareness".

Within this context, other speakers addressed the particular role of the party, its leaders and inspiration and the permanence of political solutions for self-management.

There are presently active self-management councils in 95 percent of the companies entitled to have them in Poland and in 22 provinces, all of the local firms have already set up self-management organizations. More than 6

million persons are employed in the cities and provinces where self-management is active. About 130,000 activists, more than 55 percent of which are workers, hold posts in worker councils.

Taking part in the discussions, Stanislaw Suchonski, chairman of the self-management commission of the Krakow Municipal People's Council and director of the Lenin Steel Works, proposed that worker self-management councils integrate their activities with those of settlement and village self-government councils. This should lead to better development of the communal infrastructure, education, health care and public service. Jerzy Altkorn, rector of the Economics Academy in Krakow, presented the results of studies on worker self-management in commerce which show that unfortunately, the respondents too often saw these organs as only a means of fighting for better pay rather than factory comanagement.

The issue of politically strengthening worker self-management in the light of the drafts to congress documents was the chief subject of a speech by Professor Leszek Kalkowski of the Institute of Administrative Organization who stated that too little attention is paid at that establishment to self-management, its forms, rights and obligations and the acceptance by the majority of the leading role of the PZPR in self-management organizations.

The second subject of discussion was the social and economic activation of systems mechanisms.

Out of scores of opinions and specialized studies, the predominant conclusion was that there is still too little individual interest in the results of work by the entire company. This shows how much work must be done to make workers truly aware of the need to think of themselves as comanagers of their places of work and of the entire national economy.

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SOVIET, POLISH PUBLISHERS MEET AT WARSAW CONFERENCE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 p 2

[Text] Problems in the realization of the publications program commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were the subject of a two-day conference of Polish and Soviet publishers in Warsaw which concluded on 7 April. As the director of the book department of the Ministry of Culture and Art, Maksymilian Celeda, stated at the conclusion to the conference, the meeting introduced many valuable elements that can still further cooperation between Polish and Soviet publishers to realize this important task which has been made more difficult by the fact that two-thirds of the titles to be published are new ones. It is also important that the list of titles to be published includes many translations that have gained the recognition of critics and Soviet readers.

At the conclusion to the conference, the chairman of the Soviet delegation and a representative of the USSR State Committee on Publications, Ivan Prokhorov, stated that the rich and varied publications program will give Polish readers access to valuable reading about the October Revolution and the lives of the Soviet people.

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SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY NOTED, PRAISED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May p 5

[Article by [Rep]: "An Extensive Look at the War"]

[Text] (Own information) On 8 May in Warsaw, there was a symposium titled "Soviet historiography's contributions to the study of World War II". Civilian and military historians from various academic centers throughout Poland attended this symposium.

The immediate cause of the symposium was the conclusion of a Polish edition of a 12-volume Soviet work, "The History of World War II, 1939-1945" which is being published by the Defense Ministry Publishers.

Division General Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the main political directorate of the Polish Army and chairman of the editorial committee for the Polish edition of this work spoke to those present. He said that this multi-volume work is a great achievement for Soviet historiography and an important academic and political event. It summarizes our knowledge of the past war, assesses its causes, informs us about the course and results of various campaigns and is an excellent point of departure for other studies including those being conducted by Polish historians. This work must be seen as a successful attempt to examine the war from a marxist point of view as well reveal its varied aspects, not only military but also political, moral, economic, technical and cultural. Professor Kazimierz Kakol participated in this symposium.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

NEED FOR CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF LAWS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 4, 25 Feb 86 pp 14-17

[Article by Univ Prof Dr Nicolae Kallos, Cluj-Napoca: "Importance of Knowledge and Purposeful Application of the Objective Laws of Social Development"]

[Text] The new stage of Romania's socioeconomic development inaugurated by the Eighth Five-Year Plan is distinguished by a greater complexity of the processes and tasks involved in the shift from a primarily extensive growth to an intensive one. In preparing and adopting the strategy for this new stage of construction of the fully developed socialist society, the 13th Party Congress emphasized improvement of the system, mechanism, approach and forms of social management because the functions of purposeful organization and management of activity in socialist society are not diminishing but growing in importance and scope as the socioeconomic process become more complex. Accordingly in his Report to the 13th RCP Congress Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of purposeful application of the objective laws as one of the essentials for promoting the party's leadership, pointing out the need of "increasingly intensive ideological and educational efforts to study and interpret the socioeconomic phenomena and the action of the dialectical laws in social development in order to answer the questions raised by human experience and evolution scientifically."

Socialism As a Regular Reflection of Social Progress

The discovery of the objective social laws (both the basic laws of social development and the particular laws characteristic of a given social unit) was one of the major advances of the dialectical-materialist conception of society and history. In summarizing Marx' undying scientific merits in a brief discussion, Engels mentioned first of all two great discoveries "that would have been sufficient for one lifetime," namely the law of development of man's history, which brings out the controlling role of social existence over social awareness as well as the controlling role of the production method in all social-historical development, and the law of change of the capitalist production method.

The discovery of the objective social laws by the founders of dialectical materialism was especially important because most of the pre-Marxist views regarded social and historical development as a conglomeration of chance events. Even

after the materialist conception of history was formed, the idea implanted by the neo-Kantian Baden schools of the uniqueness (of an intellectual nature) of the social and historical fact predominated in bourgeois social and historical philosophy for decades on end, and accordingly the idea of the "irreconcilable dichotomy" between the "repeatable" and the "unique," between the "nomothetic" disciplines (natural sciences) and the "ideographic" ones (sciences of the mind), and between "explanation" and "comprehension."

The dialectical-materialist conception of history alone made it possible to discover the existence of objective social laws, when sterile and deductive speculations about "society in general" were replaced by specific studies of specific social units. In developing the concept of a social unit the Marxist theory revealed the controlling role of social existence over social awareness, that of the production method over the other social areas and processes, that of the base over the superstructure etc., making it possible to understand both repeatability in social-historical development and the essential connections among the various aspects and segments of the social structure and among various social phenomena and processes. The dialectical-materialist conception of society and history brings out the nature of the objectivity of the social laws, in that those laws exist and operate only in and through the activity of people endowed with awareness and a will who pursue certain ends, but independently of the latter.

Under the growing influence of Marxist thought and on the basis of the conclusions drawn from investigation of the facts and processes of general social development, more and more schools of contemporary social and historical philosophy are acknowledging the existence of historical laws that will explain the course of particular events. Yet a number of contemporary thinkers still express reservations as to the existence of general laws of social development. For example, Karl Popper attacked what he called "prophetism" and "historicism," maintaining that social-historical development has no general or fundamental laws and that Marx' theory of the inevitable replacement of capitalist by communist society is no scientific principle but merely a "prophecy." He also said that social revolutions do not break out because of any objective laws and therefore they "endanger" the progress of civilization where they occur. Karl Popper and those who think as he does have apparently forgotten that bourgeois society was also imposed by social revolutions that were just as necessary and inevitable in their time as the socialist revolutions have become in our period. Moreover experience has made it abundantly clear that what Popper called a "prophecy" is actually a quite scientific conclusion based on the discovery and knowledge of the objective social laws. It is well known that today one-third of the world's population inhabiting one-fourth of the earth has rebuilt and modeled its life on the socialist pattern, demonstrating that ours is the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In his Speech at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee of June 1982, which was adopted by the 13th Party Congress as an integral part of the RCP Program, Nicolae Ceausescu called attention to the appearance of confusion and lack of confidence in the prospects of the revolutionary struggle. The RCP and state leader analyzed this phenomenon very realistically and brought out both its causes and its groundlessness on the basis of knowledge of the objective laws of social development, concluding that "we must always maintain our firm confidence in the high ideals of socialism and communism..."

Discovery and purposeful use of the objective social laws in managing socialist society and securing its progress are highly complex processes with many implications.

In demonstrating the principle of continuity of the revolutionary process the RCP documents point out that the latter did not end when the working class and its allies acquired political power and socialist production relations were formed but is continuing throughout the construction of the fully developed socialist society and the advance toward communism. The problems that arise and must be solved in the course of this process are decreasing neither in number nor importance but increasing in scope and complexity.

The Objective Social Laws and Scientific Social Management

The lessons of history tell us that the first stages of socialist revolution and construction, when a series of relatively rapid victories are won, can create the illusion that all we intend can be accomplished immediately with no obstacles of any kind. The expression "Nothing is impossible for us," frequently used figuratively to characterize the perseverance, heroism and militant progress of the revolutionary forces and communists, was taken literally at one point by the promoters of a voluntarist policy, who imagined that the social laws can be "made" and "unmade" at will by decisions and orders. It was the period when the "leap from the rule of necessity to the rule of freedom" was mentioned too often, although Engels' well-known principle did not apply to that historical period and much less implied the idea of "suspending" the objective social laws or "putting them in parentheses." As Nicolae Ceausescu said on this subject, "We are bound to say that in the past the RCP's activity was also conspicuously characterized by conservative tendencies to disregard the objective laws, which seriously impaired socialist construction. It was a boon to the party, the Romanian people, and the cause of socialist construction in Romania when the Ninth Party Congress and the Central Committee took firm measures to do away with conservative trends toward hide-bound rigidity in economic, social and political activity."

Recognition of the existence of objective social laws and the effort to discover and determine them are indispensable to scientific social management, but they are of course not also sufficient to determine and advance any given policy involving several factors.

In our times scientific disciplines, procedures and techniques have become important in social management, but the ideological-political options still play their decisive part. The ideal cases are those wherein these major options are scientifically substantiated themselves and meet the requirements of the objective social laws. For example the policy of the revolutionary parties of the working class for socialist social reform conform to the objective law of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Accordingly, in speaking of the need of modern procedures and techniques in social management Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that they cannot succeed unless they are integrated in a correct general conception of managing based on a sound knowledge of the laws of social development and in-depth study of the facts. Moreover the party and state leader said that the most important aspect of scientific social management is consistent pursuit of the main political options. As

he pointed out, "In our system social managing is not an end in itself but must pursue Romania's primary objectives. Alongside the effort to develop the national economy and improve social and production relations, managing must always concentrate on matters of improvement of the entire Romanian people's material and cultural welfare, which is the supreme and permanent goal of RCP policy. I consider this one of the essentials of good managing and perhaps the most important one in the long run."

Disregard of the objective social laws is not necessarily due to ignorance of them but rather to the fact that the decision-makers or those who influence the major political decisions are at odds with those laws. For example it cannot be said that the leading circles of the wealthiest countries in the world do not know of the many important scientific analyses that have come out with data and sound arguments or the danger inherent in further widening of the gap between the rich and poor countries and maintenance of the present world economic order. Although the far-reaching bad effects to which those phenomena and processes will inevitably lead have been demonstrated, those circles continue to promote the policy that brought about the present serious situation. And though the whole world now knows that a worldwide thermomuclear catastrophe would inevitably destroy civilization and life on this planet and the whole world declares that such a catastrophe cannot be allowed to happen, no specific steps nor any practical measures have yet been taken to mitigate the danger, to freeze the armaments race, or to destroy the nuclear weapons.

Since we regard knowledge of the social laws as indispensable but insufficient for any scientific social management, we consider the practical application of the acquired knowledge primarily important. The major role and place of the principle of practice in revolutionary theory and methods have also been confirmed in this respect. For instance, since the new form of ownership of the production means, namely social ownership of the workers, state and cooperatives in common, is one of the basic and controlling objective laws as compared with other objective economic laws, the 13th RCP Congress approved and confirmed the party policy of consolidation and further development of that ownership, taking a firm stand against any international theories about the "suitability" of weakening it or reinstating private ownership in any form. For there are essential and inevitable ties between the forms of ownership and the nature of the social system, and those objective social laws cannot be changed at will or suspended because they operate independently of the will or intent of those who would disregard them. In pointing out the objective necessity of further improvement and development of socialist ownership Nicolae Ceausescu said, "In working for socialist renovation and elimination of defects, we will accomplish them by further improving and consolidating state and cooperative socialist ownership and not by opening the way to a return to private capitalist ownership."

Similarly recognition and knowledge of the essential, inevitable correlation between socialism and democracy are vital to development and promotion of a correct, scientific and consistently humanistic strategy for socialist and communist construction. As the party general secretary said at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982, experience has borne out many laws and general principles of socialist construction, but it has also disproved others and made us realize that some laws and general principles do not apply to the new stage of Romanian society's development. The connection and interaction

between socialism and democracy are also among the laws that are fully borne out by experience. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We have come to the conclusion that socialism and democracy are inseparable and that socialist society must achieve the highest form of democracy, namely direct participation of the masses in social management."

Of course knowledge of the said laws does not exhaust the tasks and efforts of social management in this direction. On the basis of this knowledge the best ways and means must be found to secure the unrestricted implementation of those laws. Only the formation of an institutional and organizational system of workers revolutionary democracy (a major aim successfully accomplished in Romania in the years since the Ninth RCP Congress) and a continuing effort to improve the operation of that system actually secure the proper operation of the said social laws.

Since we regard knowledge of the objective social laws as necessary and indispensable but not also sufficient for any correct, scientific social management, we also realize that this knowledge does not exhaust the volume of knowledge upon which such management must be based. In this connection in the Philosophical Notebooks Lenin considered Hegel's expression about a law as a "calm reflection of the phenomena" particularly profound and graphic, commenting that "This is a noteworthy materialistic definition and as appropriate as can be (because of the word 'ruhige'). The law takes what is calm and because of that law or any law it is narrow, incomplete and approximate. Lenin also notes that the phenomenon is the entirety and totality and accordingly richer than the law. The law is "calm" because it reflects what is permanent and essential in phenomena and not their entire richness or their particular and chance characteristics. In that sense and in that sense alone the law is "poorer" than the phenomenon. But from another viewpoint the law is incomparably richer than the phenomenon, first because the validity of the law "covers" a whole series of particular phenomena. In the case of the social laws, it is the huge volume of particular phenomena that they cover and reflect that makes it difficult to discern them and leads to their expression as trends. As Marx said, "The internal law that makes its way through these happenings and regulates them becomes visible only when they are more numerous..." But the true "richness" of the law as compared with the phenomenon is not confined to its incomparably greater scope but appears primarily in its reflection of what is essential and general in the world of phenomena.

Accordingly knowledge both of the laws, of what is essential and general in the multitude of social phenomena, and of the particular characteristics of the latter is indispensable to scientific social management. It is only by knowing the objective social laws that the trends and directions of change and future evolution of the phenomena can be understood, and it is only by knowing the latter's particular characteristics that the advantage of knowing the objective laws can be used effectively and their operation can be influenced according to the particular situations in each country and in each stage. Actually it is a question here of the dialectical relationship between the general and particular, the necessary and the haphazard, the essence and the phenomenon, etc.

In their creative, theoretical and practical work the RCP and its general secretary heavily emphasize the correct interpretation and use of the dialectics of the general and particular. Actually this is the core and the essence of what

we now call creative application of the revolutionary theory. On the basis of its own experience as well as the general experience of the revolutionary movement and of socialist construction and revolution, the RCP feels that disregard both of the objective social laws and generally valid truths and of the specific forms they and the particular take seriously impairs the cause of revolution and socialism. Without knowledge of the objective social laws the specific problems cannot be successfully resolved in favor of general development, but knowledge of the social laws in itself provides no specific solutions to the various particular problems and situations.

The RCP realizes that the dialectical laws also operate in the socialist system. It is well known, among other things, how important the RCP considers the law of contradictions, its original contribution to a theory on social contradictions in socialism and how to resolve them. But those dialectical laws tell us nothing about the different conditions in the different countries wherein the contradictions occur or about the best ways of resolving them. Above and beyond knowledge of the general dialectical laws we also need correct in-depth knowledge of a multitude of factors, conditions and connections and, of course, clarity, realism, perception and expertise.

Laws on various levels of generalization exist and operate in the area of social activity and development as well, but that does not mean they exist and operate purely and simply alongside each other. Neither the general nor the particular ever exists in a pure form. The basic logical flaw in the theory of the uniqueness of the social and historical fact lies in ignoring the point that no such pure uniqueness exists or could be described as the theorists of the ideographic sciences require. The general social laws always operate under specific conditions that vary from one country to another and from one historical stage to another. Therefore, as Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, scientific social management must strive "for the best possible interpretation of the general developmental laws in order to apply them purposefully to the specific conditions of Romanian society. We must always bear in mind that the general is always manifested under specific conditions and takes particular forms that differ from one country to another, just as the sum of the particular social experiences is expressed by the general objective laws of social development."

Furthermore, scientific social management also takes account of the fact that even the most general of the objective social laws are historical in nature and that they exist and operate only as long as the conditions that produced them also exist. For example, the founders of dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism quite rightly considered the class struggle an objective law of social development, but only in societies based on antagonistic classes of course. Sad historical experience demonstrates the serious consequences of pursuing an erroneous policy based on the assumption that that general law also applies to a socialist society.

Creative, Innovating Revolutionary Management of Socialist Construction

The RCP general secretary has repeatedly analyzed the many far-reaching implications of the attitude toward the general laws of social development with an acute sense of the dialectics involved. As he said, "In the light of the revolutionary conception of historical and dialectical materialism, the RCP realized that

the general laws cannot be applied indiscriminately, without regard for the conditions or the given historical stage. It realized that the dialectical unity of the general and particular requires a revolutionary approach to the problems of building the new society. We proceed from the fact that the general laws themselves are not eternal or immutable. With development of the productive forces and new social relations they are changing and acquiring new characteristics while others disappear entirely. The role of the revolutionary party consists of a thorough understanding of both the general laws and the particular conditions to which they apply, as well as the socioeconomic facts of each country and each historical stage, in order to act accordingly. I think the greatest peril of a revolutionary party is to become the captive of outmoded dogmatic principles developed under particular conditions, which it considers valid under any circumstances."

Accordingly knowledge and purposeful application of the objective social laws are not like learning a lesson or standardizing a skill. There is no definitive and closed list of social laws that can be determined once and for all. The "list" of social laws is not limited to those discovered by the founders of historical materialism, nor to those determined at any particular time. Some social laws disappear in the course of social-historical development while new ones appear, and those that last longer change the forms they take as the conditions that produced them change. Knowledge and purposeful application of the objective social laws accordingly require and demand an unremitting effort and a creative and innovating revolutionary spirit.

If the objective social laws operated inexorably, their purposeful application would require only a precise calculation, with no room for options or creative and inventive efforts. But because those laws operate in and through the activity of people with the awareness and will to pursue certain ends, science must be employed to a maximum and the realistic, creative attitude must be encouraged in social organization and management based on knowledge and use of those laws.

But the questions arise, why is the future evolution of social and historical phenomena not exactly predictable if social laws exist and they can be determined and used, and why, when we say we are acting on the basis of knowledge of the objective social laws, do we consider the paths we have to follow largely unknown?

We do not wish to engage here in lengthy and inconclusive discussions of the degree of maturity of the social-human sciences compared with that of the natural, technical and formal-logical sciences. But we do not think we need lengthy arguments to demonstrate the fact that single events cannot be predicted in the case of such trend-laws or statistical laws as the social laws as they can in the case of some dynamic laws. That is because the laws of social development are not apparent unless they comprise enough happenings, and the predictions and forecasts that can be based on them are primarily long term. Marx' prediction of the inevitable replacement of capitalist by socialist society has been and is being confirmed as a long-range historical trend, even if not at the geographic points and in the forms and interval Marx predicted on the basis of the conditions and the state of knowledge in the middle of the last century. Moreover Marx often spoke of trends that are implemented "with an iron necessity" in order to emphasize the objectivity of the social laws, although he was a sworn enemy of all fatalistic views of the course of history. He pointed out that history is

not a distinct personality but only man's activity in pursuit of his goals. He said history would be very mysterious if chance did not have its part in it. Whenever Marx spoke of the laws of social development he stressed the point strongly that they operate only under certain given conditions and not as inexorable historical forces operative anywhere at any time regardless of the way men make their history.

In the addendum to the second edition of *Capital* Marx said the description of his method in a Petersburg journal was as accurate as possible. He quoted several passages in an article published in that journal approvingly, including those concerning his position on the social laws. That article said Marx contested the point that the general economic laws are the same whether they are applied to the present or the past. "He does not think such abstract laws exist... On the contrary, in his view each historical period has its own laws... Once life has passed a given developmental period and once it has moved from a given stage to another, it begins to be governed by different laws." The author of the article also mentioned the well-known fact that according to Marx there is no abstract law of population identical at all times and in all places, but each developmental stage has a population law of its own. Marx exclaimed, "What else is the author presenting but my dialectical method?"

Marx firmly rejected another article in the same journal about his main work, *Capital*, trying to convey the impression that its author was speaking of a law of all historical development valid anywhere in any circumstances. In speaking of the attempt to apply his analyses and methods in *Capital* to the facts of the East European countries in the second half of the last century, Marx said that the proponents of any such ideas were unquestionably trying to "change my historical sketch on the appearance of capitalism in Western Europe into a historical-philosophical theory of the general course all peoples must inevitably take regardless of their historical conditions in order to ultimately attain the economic system that secures the all-around development of man (namely the communist system -- our note) along with the greatest advance of the productive forces of social labor. But I beg their pardon. That would be both too great an honor for me and too great an insult." Marx said the same process governed by the same law but under different historical conditions necessarily leads to quite different results.

The difficulties inherent in social predictions are largely due to the fact that the operative trend of an objective social law is predictable, but not the specific future conditions under which it will operate. Moreover the role of chance also intervenes, and it depends primarily upon the effect of the subjective factors. It is also well known that as contrasted with the fatalistic or mechanistic determinist views, historical and dialectical materialism consider the action and role of the subjective factor to be in the same texture of determinism, as integral and active parts of the mechanisms of social determinations. It is a question here of recognizing what contemporary Marxist thinkers call the "if.. then" principle in the operation of necessity and the social laws. The social laws operate in a certain way under certain conditions if there are social forces that determine such an action of the laws, which accounts for the great importance of knowledge and purposeful use of the objective social laws to social organization and management. As the RCP points out, socialist society requires an effort to give free reign to the social laws that make for development and progress or to check those with the opposite effect by suppressing the conditions that make their operation possible.

At least two points should be made in connection with the "long-term" operation of the social laws and the "long-term" predictions that knowledge of them makes possible. First, while disregard of the objective laws of nature takes effect immediately or, in most cases, in a relatively short time, disregard of the objective social laws often has only delayed bad effects. And second, as we know, the immediate consequences of social action are easier to predict than the remote ones. In fact, despite the greatly increased scope of the purposeful actions in socialist society, the more remote consequences of the social actions cannot be precisely adjusted to the options made and the goals set. That is one of the sources of contradictions in socialism. In speaking of the leap from the rule of necessity to the rule of freedom, Engels declared among other things that "Not until then will men quite purposefully create their own history. Not until then will the social causes they set in motion have the desired effects to a prevailing and increasing extent."

There is one more reason for stressing the need of constant, unremitting effort to discover, determine and purposefully apply the objective social laws in each stage. To be sure we are advancing on unknown paths. But the unknown does not mean the unknowable. As it was quite rightly pointed out at the 13th Party Congress, knowledge of nature and society has no limits, and the learning process is not finished in any field. There are no laws of natural or social development that are unknowable, but only those that are not yet known. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "That is why we must study the general laws of social development and progress in depth and base the whole task of socialist and communist construction in Romania upon them."

In the RCP's view knowledge and purposeful application of the objective social laws are inseparable from concentration and direction of the Romanian people's entire constructive and creative effort in accordance with the operation of those laws in each historical stage of social development, in order to bring about the major options of socialism and communism, general social progress, and peace and understanding among peoples.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

VIEWS OF CEAUSESCU ON CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIETY

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[Article by Univ Reader Dr Gheorghe Ilie for the political-ideological course "Scientific Socialism and the Revolutionary Reform of Romanian Society. Courses of Action to Carry Out the Decisions of the 13th RCP Congress on General Implementation of the RCP Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and Preparing for the Start of Communist Construction in Romania" (First Year)]

[Text] Unity of General and Particular, National and International

The objective necessity and historical legitimacy of socialism were scientifically substantiated by K. Marx and F. Engels, who demonstrated that socialism and communism are the only way to completely resolve the contradictions of the old society and to remedy the fundamental defects and malfunctions of capitalist society. The Marxist classics specified the main features of construction and development of socialist society, as well as the elements and social forces expected to carry out this undertaking without precedent in history.

The Marxist theory of socialist society has been undergoing a constant process of renovation and scrutiny on the basis of generalization of the new data of social experience and human knowledge. The RCP and Nicolae Ceausescu have made a very profound and original contribution to the creative development of this theory. In the party general secretary's extensive theoretical works socialist society is viewed as a socioeconomic reality summed up in the establishment of socialist ownership of the production means, elimination of the exploiting classes, exploitation of man by man, and social and national inequalities, acquisition of political power by the working class allied with the other categories of workers, and application of socialist principles of distribution of the social product and national income. As it says in the RCP Program, the nature of the political power and production relations, transfer of state power into the hands of the workers, establishment of socialist ownership of the main production means, elimination of exploitation of man by man, and implementation of the socialist principles of distribution are and always will be the essentials for socialism.

Establishment of common social ownership of the production means and application of the socialist principles of distribution are the main economic features of

socialist society. The RCP regards socialist ownership as the foundation of society's material and cultural progress and the objective basis of the civil rights and freedoms and the improvement of the entire people's living standard. Socialist ownership enabled society to take control of the mechanism for socio-economic development and to regulate and rationalize its proportions by means of the Unified National Plan. The purposeful, planned development of the new order and its capacity for social organization and management according to uniform principles and for mobilizing and directing the material and manpower resources toward the main objectives definitely demonstrate the superiority of socialism over the preceding systems.

The equal position of all members of society in regard to the production means calls for a uniform and equitable criterion for distribution, namely that of the quality, quantity and social significance of the work performed. Socialism institutes the principle of "From each according to his abilities and to each according to his work." This is a major incentive for all workers to manage the resources prudently and to improve their occupational qualifications and the efficiency of their whole activity.

Socialism makes radical changes in the social and class structure and in human relations. Socialist production relations qualify all workers socially as owners, producers and beneficiaries of the entire national wealth. The working class, peasantry and intelligentsia as well as the other categories of workers base their existence upon collaboration and mutual aid, share vital interests in common, and participate jointly in democratic social management. As a powerful motive force for the new order's development, the people's socialist unity is continually formed and consolidated on the basis of their unity of interests, aims and aspirations, improvement of the masses' socialist awareness and culture, and their direct participation in the management of all activities.

Socialist society is characterized by a new political system composed of profoundly democratic institutions and bodies. In Romania the RCP, as the vital center of the entire nation and the political force that mobilizes the people's creative energies, takes the most important place in the new political system. Nicolae Ceausescu said that in the present stage of Romanian society's development, the party "is to be the vital center securing the efficiency of all sectors and renovating their thinking, and it is to shed a constantly new light on the development of Romanian socialist society." The socialist state, as the supreme representative of the associated owners and producers, is the chief instrument of socialist and communist construction and the organizer of the whole task of building and developing the new society.

Within the Romanian political system the socialist state's role is being enhanced by harmonious coordination of its activity with that of the new workers revolutionary democratic bodies on the principles of democratic centralism, self-management and self-administration. The broad democratic system, unique of its kind, that was formed in Romanian society in the years since the Ninth Party Congress promotes the most liberal civil rights and freedoms and the active participation of all workers and the entire people in social management and in fully knowledgeable construction of their own free and independent future and the socialist and communist future.

Widespread development of education, science and culture and promotion of a new set of values emphasizing the individual, revolutionary humanism, and the principles of socialist ethics and justice are also distinctive features of socialism. The new society radically changes the individual's condition and social status. Instead of relations of exploitation and oppression, wherein alienation of the individual in material production was accompanied by his alienation in cultural matters and in interindividual relations, socialism proposes and accomplishes "free development of individuality, based upon universal development of individuals and upon conversion of their collective, social productivity to a social benefit of theirs," as K. Marx concluded in "Foundations of the Critique of Political Economy."

The intellectuality of the socialist order, characterized by a radical ideological and value renovation and leveling, is basic to a new self-awareness on the part of society, namely socialist awareness, which plays an essential part in forming the new man and accelerating all-around social progress.

The new order opens up a wide field for the peoples' national development and progress and for consolidation of the national state's sovereignty and independence. The radical changes socialism makes in social and production relations and in both the political and the cultural structures bring about essential changes in the common economic, political and cultural affairs and awareness of a nation as well as formation of new traits characteristic of a socialist nation. Since the nation will continue to play a major role in social progress and international collaboration for a long period including communism, the RCP is making every effort to develop the new qualities of the nation and to strengthen its unity as a vital factor for the victory of socialism and communism. Consistent pursuit of the party policy has brought about the Marxist-Leninist solution of the minorities problem in Romania, all citizens' full equality of rights and equal participation in social management regardless of nationality, and further consolidation of the unity of all workers and the entire people.

In the view of the RCP and its general secretary, the specific ways in which the nature and features of socialist society are formed differ from country to country according to the particular economic, social and cultural conditions and the stages of the new society's construction. This profoundly scientific view of socialist society's development is based upon the dialectical interpretation of the relationship between the general and particular. The socialist revolution and construction of the new order are governed by general, universally valid laws and principles whose requirements must be met at any place or time, but they cannot be interpreted abstractly, apart from the social-historical context wherein they appear and operate, because as Lenin concluded, "The general exists only in and through the particular." In his Speech at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee of 1-2 June 1982, Nicolae Ceausescu said that socialist construction must be based on both the general truths and principles and each country's economic, social and national facts, pointing out that "Any disregard of the general socialist laws and principles can greatly impair and even jeopardize socialist construction. But by the same token disregard of the facts and application of models or patterns that do not allow for those facts can cause great difficulties and endanger the nation's socialist development itself."

Since the whole undertaking of building the new society is on a national level, within independent and sovereign states, it is particularly important to

correctly understand and combine the national with the international tasks in forming and implementing the revolutionary strategy. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "There is not only no contradiction between the national and international interests of socialism but, on the contrary, a complete dialectical unity." In Romania this inseparable unity of the general and particular and the national and international is accomplished through the strategy devised by the RCP, the leading political force of all society.

In its extensive effort to set Romania on a new course of progress and civilization, the party has always realized that national efforts and the most rational and efficient use of domestic material and human resources, accompanied by expanded and diversified international collaboration based on equity and mutual benefit, are critical in that respect.

Nature, Origin and Resolutions of Contradictions in Socialism

The conception of the nature and role of contradictions in socialism was formulated in the past to the effect that social contradictions are no longer inevitable in socialist society but are "chance" phenomena due to weaknesses inherited from the old society. This misunderstanding was also fostered for a long time by confusion of contradictions with antagonism. But as V. I. Lenin concluded, socialism eliminates only the antagonism and not the contradiction. The spread of this misunderstanding led to an idyllic, distorted picture of the new society's development as a direct process with no obstacles or difficulties.

In the dialectical-materialist spirit and on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the specific facts, the RCP clarified the nature and characteristics of the social contradictions in the new order and specified the main ways of resolving them, through an extensive theoretical and ideological effort conducted especially in the years following the Ninth Party Congress. The RCP and its general secretary feel social contradictions are also objective in socialism. As a new and better social system with a structure and evolution of its own, socialism is characterized by particular contradictions originating in its economic, social and cultural structures and also in the way they are correlated in the dialectics of its general development. It is natural for some contradictions or discrepancies among various activities to arise in a process of social construction as broad and complex as that of socialism. Accordingly, as Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his Speech to the Plenum of the RCP Central Committee and the Main Party Activists in July 1985, "We must study all the socioeconomic phenomena thoroughly and take purposeful action to develop all sectors harmoniously, to eliminate the contradictions, and to coordinate the productive forces and social relations as fully as possible in the general development of society."

Experience tells us that some contradictions inherited from the past still exist in socialist society and new ones arise, since the appearance of contradictions and the conflicts between are developmental laws of the new social order too. Specific and comprehensive study of the results of building the new order in Romania and in other socialist countries as well shows that general social contradictions inherent in mankind's historical progress take effect in socialism, as well as contradictions characteristic of the operational mechanisms and evolution of the new order, contradictions due to the existence of social classes and the prolonged persistence of some essential distinctions among them, and contradictions caused by the bad effects of international affairs and the worldwide

economic and political crises. Contradictions also arise because of shortcomings in the activity of the subjective elements, such as errors in determining the facts or in interpreting events, violations of socialist principles, or decisions that are inadequately substantiated or unsuited to the actual situations.

These contradictions have various evolutions and trends. They aggravate and influence each other or, conversely, partially or entirely cancel each other out. Study and knowledge of all aspects of them are proving vital to preparation of a scientific strategy for social development in each stage of the new society's evolution.

The main source of contradictions in socialist society is the developmental process, which requires radical changes in all social realities because of its intensely dynamic character. Although it is purposeful and planned, this process is contradictory like any social process. In certain periods of its evolution it may develop some discrepancies and imbalances. That is, some sectors progress more rapidly than others that tend to lag behind. Some of the contradictions appearing in various activities, the so-called residual contradictions, originate in the flaws inherited from the old society. It is a well-known fact that for what is proving to be quite long a period the new society still bears traces of the old order and has various difficulties to overcome that are inherited from the past. Socialist Romania inherited not only a precarious economy from the preceding order but also a certain social division of labor, a particular population structure and a certain allocation of the productive forces on the national territory as well as other pronounced disadvantages in comparison with the advanced countries.

The RCP's views on the role of the external factors in the origin and operation of some contradictions and malfunctions confronting socialist society are also of great fundamental (ideological and political) importance. The present highly complex international situation and the worldwide economic crisis, as well as the perpetuation of the old, outmoded international order and the escalation of the armaments race badly affect all states of the world, in varying degrees of course. Meanwhile the socialist states and socialism in general are targets of the attacks of the reactionary imperialist circles, who are using a vast and sophisticated arsenal of ways and means of undermining the new order.

Besides the contradictions caused by internal or external objective factors, the RCP documents also bring out some contradictions in the new order that are due to subjective elements and caused by their shortcomings and mistakes in social organization and management. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, in the last five-year plan the Romanian people were faced with "a number of difficulties caused by contradictions, by lags in various sectors that contributed to the development of those contradictions, and by defects in the activity of the various sectors of Romanian society's development." It is entirely possible to overcome such difficulties by more intensive work on theory and determination of the facts in all respects, by improving the qualifications and competence of the managers in all fields as well as the working methods and approach of the party organs and organizations and the organs of the socialist state, by developing workers revolutionary democracy, and by expanding mass participation in socio-economic management and in that of society as a whole.

The RCP and its general secretary point out that although social antagonisms are foreign to socialism, when their objective source (private ownership of the production means and a radical clash of interests between social classes and nations) is eliminated some nonantagonistic contradictions can evolve even in the new order toward conflicting forms with serious consequences. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We must realize that some contradictions arising in the course of the socialist system's social development... can cause unrest and disruptions in society." In order to avoid such situations it is critical to enhance the party's social role and its authority and prestige among the masses, to keep improving the state's role as the chief instrument of all social organization and management, and to pursue a rational and effective socioeconomic policy. Deterioration of ties with the masses, inconsistent promotion of the socialist values and principles, and the victorious attitude with no demands upon the party's own activity are fertile ground for development of conflicts and malfunctions.

The RCP's views on the method of resolving social contradictions in socialist society are of particular theoretical and practical significance. The problem of the method takes new forms in socialism according to the particular nature of the contradictions and their particular role in the general dialectics of the social system. In the new order all quantitative and qualitative changes are made within the same basic unity of the opposite aspects, taking the form of structural or functional changes in the latter without involving replacement of the social system as such. The contradictions arising in Romanian society are resolved by the purposeful and organized action of the subjective element and by the plans and programs adopted by the Communist Party and the socialist state.

Study and knowledge of the social contradictions in socialism are the starting point for resolving them. Studying the contradictions means primarily to discover their sources and the objective and subjective reasons for them as well as the forms they take and the effects they produce, so that the appropriate measures can be taken to resolve them. As the party general secretary pointed out, discovery and perception of contradictions are tasks for the entire party, all its organs and organizations, the state and its organs. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "The social laws like the natural laws... demand the best performance of all activities in order to avoid contradictions and difficulties that can obstruct social progress."

The means and courses of action to resolve the contradictions must be adapted to the constantly changing conditions and always based on the advanced experience of the masses and their initiative and creative spirit. Use of improper means characterized by empiricism and routine not only fails to overcome any bad situations but may itself become a source of such situations. Militating for renovation and greater effectiveness of the means and courses of action in all activities, the RCP makes a constant effort to eliminate all that is old, outmoded and obstructing social progress, to promote the revolutionary spirit in all activities, and to consistently promote new ways and means continually adjusted to the criteria of maximum rationality and efficiency.

The conflict between the new and the old is the general form taken by and the solution of the contradictions in Romanian society. The comprehensive scope of this conflict is characteristic of socialism because the socialist revolution is

the most radical social change that man has ever known and the most pronounced break with the past in regard to cultural renovation and organization of productive work and social and national relations. That is why the task of building the new order presents each people with different and complicated problems that have to be solved in accordance with the requirements of advanced experience, constantly changing circumstances, and democratic participation of the masses in social management.

It is also characteristic of socialism that the bearers of the conflict between the new and old are no longer hostile social forces with diametrically opposed interests but social classes and categories of workers motivated by the same vital interests and aspirations. All these social forces act on behalf of the new, using all the means available to the community at a given time for that purpose. The chief means of waging the conflict between the new and old are political, organizational and educational, namely continuing improvement of social management and promotion of the principles of socialist ethics and justice in all socioeconomic activities as well as a new and advanced approach in all social activities and on all levels. As the party general secretary pointed out, the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, revolutionary militance, and harmonious combination of collective with individual responsibility must be consistently promoted in managing and in all fields, since they "guarantee correct interpretation of situations and determination of the necessary measures for elimination of defects and efficient performance of the whole activity."

RCP Strategy for Resolving Contradictions and Harmonious Social Development

As a highly dynamic kind of society characterized by rapid all-around progress in all social activities, socialism is rising to new heights of civilization by overcoming the various contradictions characteristic of the successive stages of its development.

Success of the objectives in the RCP Program and the documents of the 13th RCP Program requires careful analysis of the contradictions that arise and take effect in various social activities, perception of the trends in their evolution, and preparation on that basis of special programs and political and organizational measures to resolve them in full accord with the requirements for building the fully developed socialist society. In analyzing the present stage of Romania's development at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982, at the National Party Conference in December 1982 and in the Report to the 13th Party Congress, Nicolae Ceausescu brought out some contradictions and discrepancies between various aspects and segments of the social body and outlined ways and courses of action to resolve them.

The RCP documents revealed the appearance of some contradictions between the intensive development of the productive forces and the social and production relations, which tend to lag behind and interfere with the requirements of the law of dialectical coordination of these two vital aspects of the production method. This coordination is indispensable to socioeconomic development, particularly in a society like Romania's that is purposefully developed on the basis of the Unified National Plan and knowledge of the objective laws. In view of the necessity of this coordination the RCP has taken intensive measures on various levels in recent years to improve social and production relations and to adjust the

the organizational and institutional economic structures to the requirements for maximum efficiency, while consistently promoting the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration in all sectors. Accordingly special emphasis has been placed recently on intensive economic development, improvement of product quality and labor productivity, a greater role for science in Romania's social progress, and the shift to a new and higher quality in all fields. Meanwhile important decisions have been made for further development and improvement of socialist ownership, improvement and consistent application of the new economic mechanism, and consistent implementation of the socialist principles of distribution, including generalization of the overall contract system and the standards and principles of socialist ethics and justice.

In order to correct some discrepancies in the development of some economic sectors, the National Party Conference in December 1982 and the 13th Party Congress approved programs to secure dynamic ratios and a new balance among the sectors and subsectors of the national economic system and among all social activities in order to prepare for Romania's steady progress on the path of socialism and communism. In the light of the goals set by the 13th Party Congress for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, firm measures are being taken for more rapid development of such priority sectors as the extractive and raw materials industries, power engineering and agriculture, for the transition to wide-scale use of advanced technologies, for more complete use of Romania's natural resources, etc.

The party documents in the last few years have also pointed out the development of contradictions between the level of the enterprises' technical inventories and that of the qualifications of some categories of working personnel, to the detriment of use of equipment to full capacity, extension of the lifetimes of machines and organization of labor. As the party general secretary said in his Address to the Congress on Science and Education, "In order to eliminate these irregularities as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement the program for improving all workers' technical and occupational qualifications and for recycling and refreshing the knowledge of managers and all working personnel."

The party documents also brought out a certain contradiction between industry, which has reached a higher degree of development, and agriculture, which has developed more slowly. In order to correct this discrepancy, the RCP is taking firm action to implement the new agrarian revolution and accordingly a new coordination between these two sectors critical to national socioeconomic progress. The comprehensive measures are particularly important in this respect that the 13th Party Congress approved to implement extensive land-improvement and irrigation projects on a scale unprecedented in the nation's history.

In the course of Romanian socialist society's development a contradiction has also arisen between the public's consumer demands and society's limited ability to meet them entirely, partly because of the rapidly growing consumer needs and demands in accordance with the policy of raising the workers' material and cultural living standard, and partly because of insufficiently increased production of consumer goods and services. In order to remedy this discrepancy the RCP has taken measures for intensive development and diversification of the output of consumer goods, to improve their quality, and to secure a proper distribution of the consumer reserve (goods and services) according to rational and scientific standards.

The RCP and its general secretary pointed out the occurrence of a certain contradiction between the development of the productive forces and of society's technical-material base and that of the social awareness and political-ideological and technical-occupational training of some categories of workers. This contradiction is due to the tendency of social awareness to lag behind social existence and also to some shortcomings in political-ideological work and in the educational effort to form and develop socialist awareness and to make it a powerful motive force for the progress of society as a whole. As we know, social awareness is not just a passive reflection of reality and material living conditions. It should anticipate the future and mark out all society's prospective evolution. In the years since the Ninth Party Congress the RCP has repeatedly criticized the tendency to make a fetish of the lag in awareness, pointing out that it must be counteracted by firm and effective measures by way of theoretical, ideological and political-educational work, development of education, science and culture, and improvement of all workers' technical-occupational training.

The foregoing contradictions operate simultaneously throughout the Romanian social system, where they interact and influence each other. Accordingly the RCP allows for the general requirements of social development in resolving them but also for the particular requirements of the various sectors. The documents of the 13th Party Congress point out that a new balance and the most complete coordination among the various socioeconomic sectors must be achieved because that is the sure way to a harmonious development of society as a whole and an objective necessity for steady progress in implementing the RCP Program, in raising the nation to new heights of progress and civilization, in improving the people's general material and cultural welfare, and in consolidating Romania's sovereignty and independence.

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